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THE
ILLUSTRATED ATLAS
OF
KALAMAZOO COUNTY
MICHIGAN
1890

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

ILLUSTRATED ATLAS
—OF—
KALAMAZOO COUNTY,
MICHIGAN.

CONTAINING

General Maps of Kalamazoo County and City; Detail Maps of Townships, showing Farmlands with Areas and owners names, Rail Roads, Wagon Roads, Streams, Lakes, etc., etc.; Detail Plats of Kalamazoo City and Interior Villages, showing Dimensions of Lots, Location of Water Mains, Sewers, Buildings, etc.

ALSO MAPS OF

THE HEMISPHERES, WORLD, UNITED STATES AND MICHIGAN,

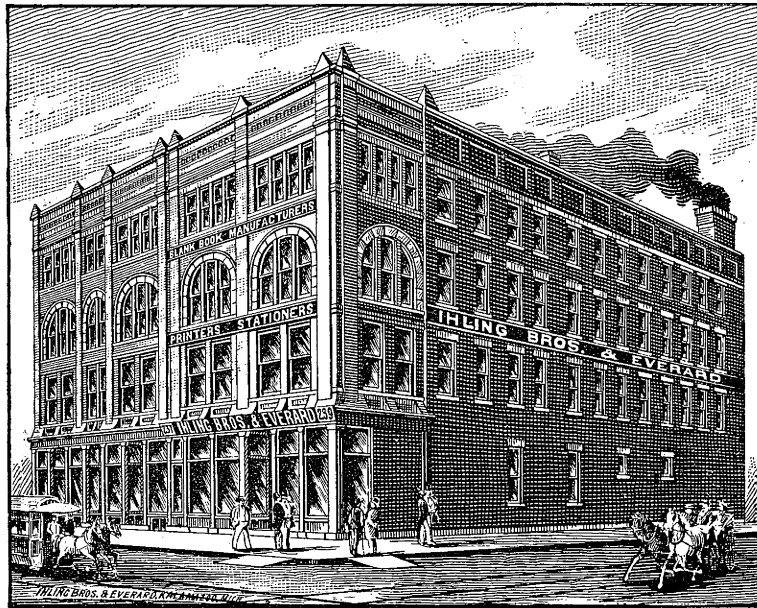
With Early and Present History of Kalamazoo County.

1890.

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WM. C. SAUER, C. E.,

320 Fort Street West,
DETROIT, MICH.



IHLING BROS. & EVERARD,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
KALAMAZOO, - MICHIGAN.

Copies of this Atlas may be obtained at the above address.

P R E F A C E .

The device upon the State's coat of arms bears the words, most expressive and truthful: "*Si Quæris Peninsulam Amœnam, Circumspice.*"—"If you would see a beautiful peninsula, look around you!" borrowing the sentiment from the exclamation of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of the renowned structure, Westminster Abbey, when that edifice was completed. Nature is ever superior to art, and in this State she has lavished most bountifully her choicest gifts. The throngs of pleasure-seekers attracted annually by the healthful atmosphere and varied picturesqueness of the scenery on every side, especially in the Northern portion of the State, the Upper as well as the Lower Peninsula; her inland lakes and streams; her vast shore line of great lakes; the thousands of business men drawn here by the inducements for remunerative investments; her magnificent forests; her immense, and apparently exhaustless, deposit of mineral wealth, surpassing in value that of California in her most golden days; the fertility of her soil for every kind of agricultural and horticultural purposes—the best and surest fruit state in the West; her grand educational institutions; the intelligence and culture of her people, all emphasize and vindicate the truth of her motto, above quoted.

It is not our purpose, however, to dwell on the superior general features of the State, but to invite attention to a limited portion of it. This favored section, with its vine-clad hills, teeming orchards, and rich fields of waving grain, and in which is situated one of the finest cities, not only of this country, but of the world, is Kalamazoo County.

The two leading features of this work are geographical and historical. By the aid of ample and carefully constructed maps, all points of interest, both public and private, can be geographically determined; and from the history may be learned the wonderful development of the country long after the participants in its past and present achievements have passed away.

The numerous illustrations of public buildings, manufacturing establishments and private residences will give some idea of the wealth, enterprise and refined taste which prevail here; while the portraits of some of the prominent men who have contributed so largely to the country's interests, will be acceptable not only to us and to the county at large, but to many who are to come after us. They will regard it as a peculiar privilege to see these portraits of men from whose wise counsels and generous spirits they inherit so rich a boon.

Much of the historical and biographical matter for this work has been prepared by George Torrey, a writer, from long residence and a life-long service in the journals of this place, well qualified for the work he has performed.

The photographs for the cuts of portraits shown in this work are made by Ford & Humphrey, Kalamazoo.

We present this volume to the public, confident that it will be regarded as fully equal to the promise we made for it, and the most valuable one of its kind that has yet been published of Kalamazoo City and County.

It could not be expected, in a work like this, to closely follow the current of events in the history of this place. We have, therefore, been content with giving a sketch of its founder and some of the most important features of its start in a career of prosperity which is almost unexampled. To recite the acts and to give the names of all those who have contributed to this result, the various incidents, etc., which have transpired in the life and growth of Kalamazoo, would fill a large volume and involve much labor and space. The fame of Kalamazoo as a beautiful and most desirable place of abode is known throughout the land, and it is universally regarded as a favored spot by nature and what art and culture have done to supplement its rare attractiveness. And what she is to-day is but a faint forecaste of the glory with which she is to be ultimately crowned.

WM. C. SAUER, C. E.,
PUBLISHER.

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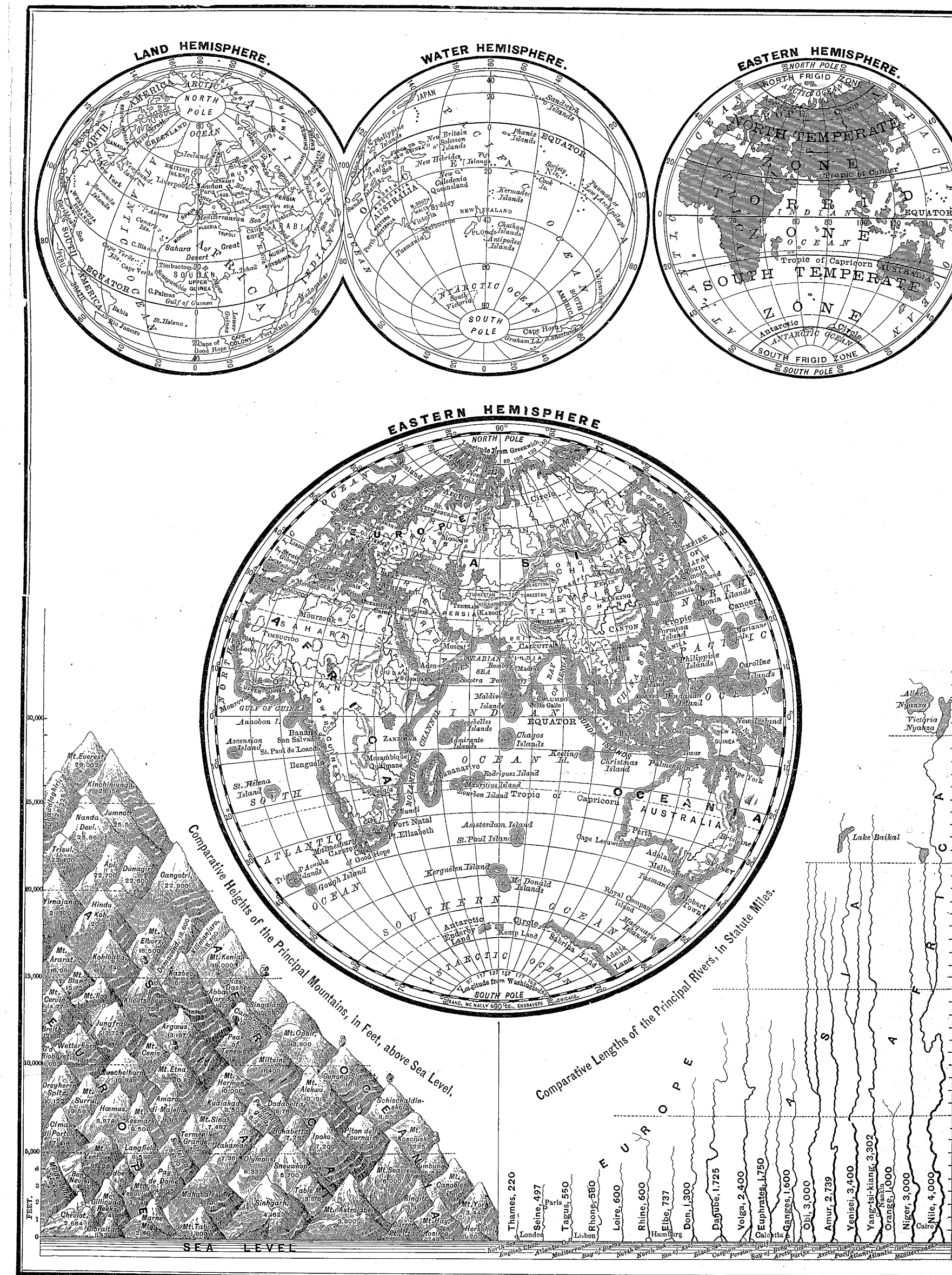
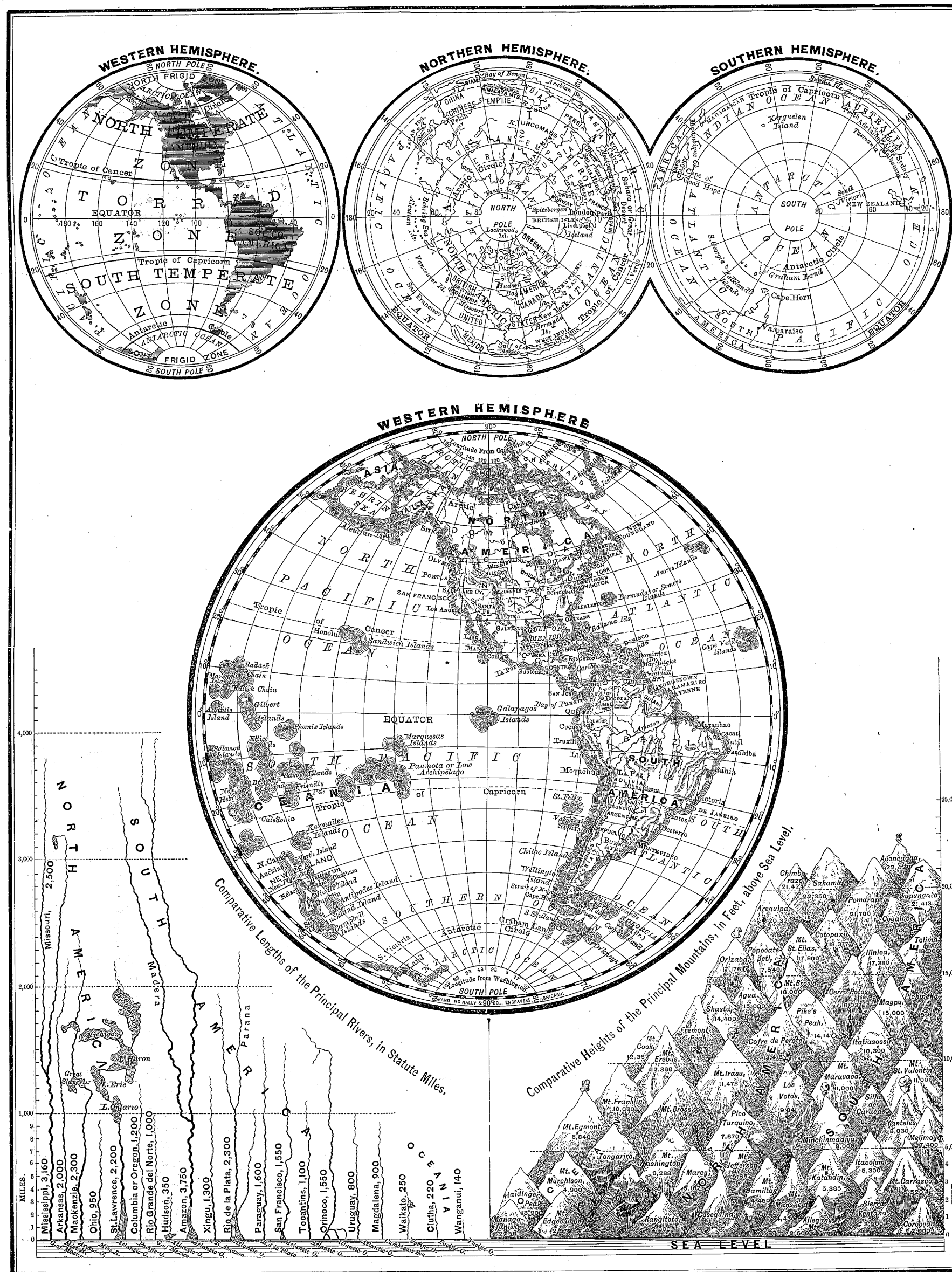
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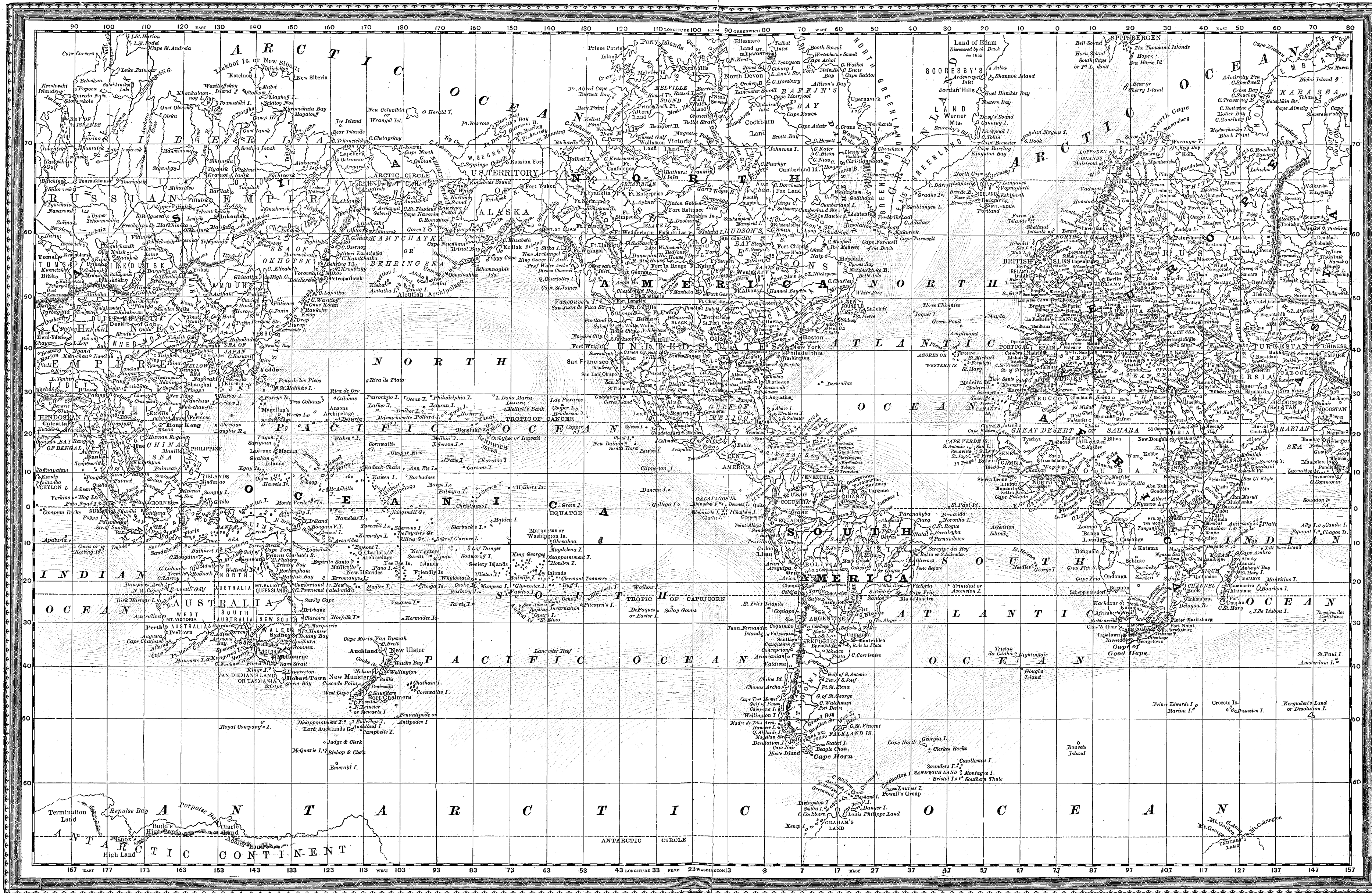
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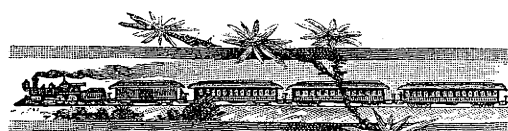


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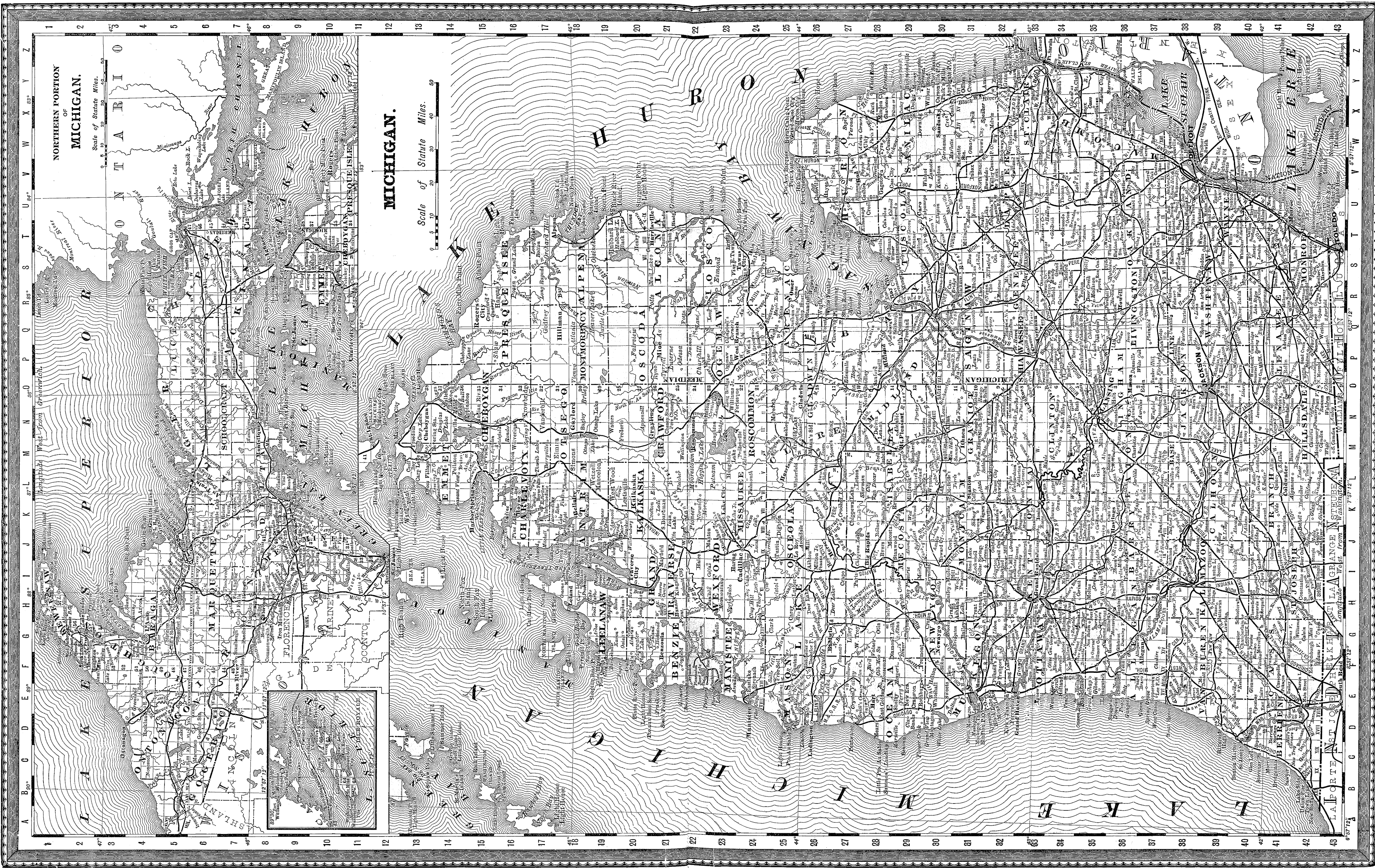
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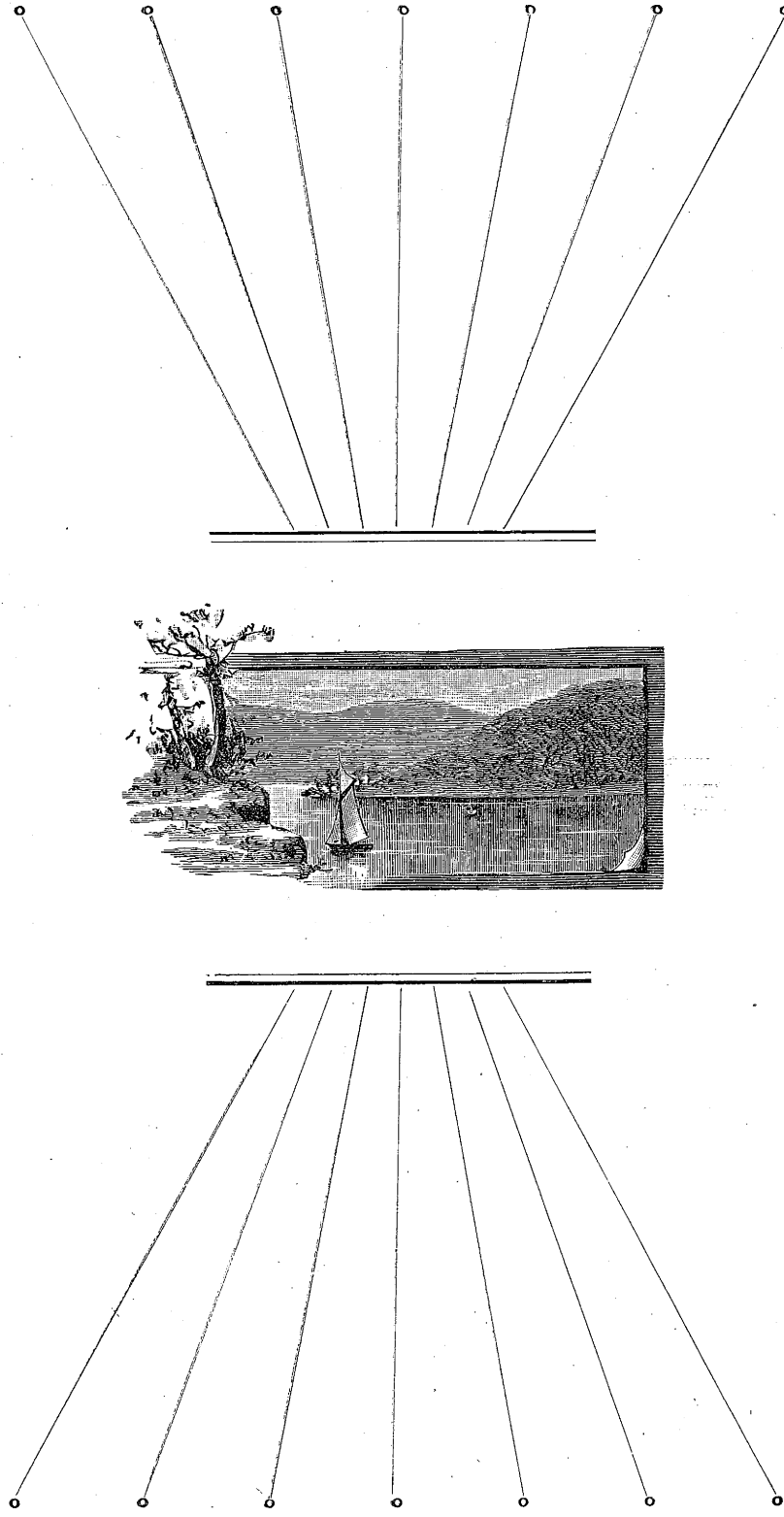
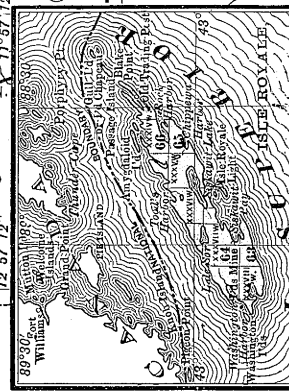
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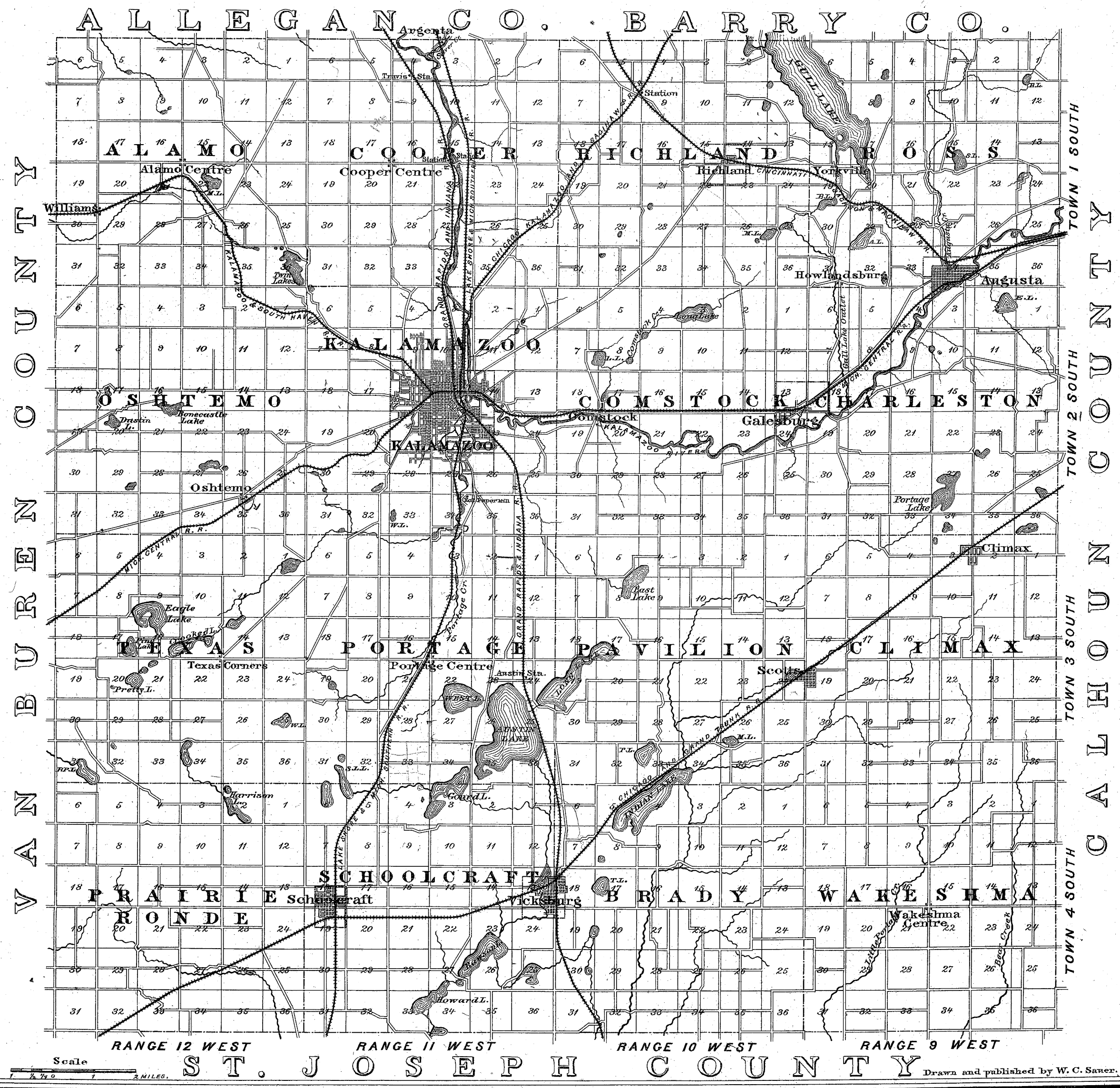
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OF
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Scale of Statute Miles.

MICHIGAN.
Scale of Statute Miles.

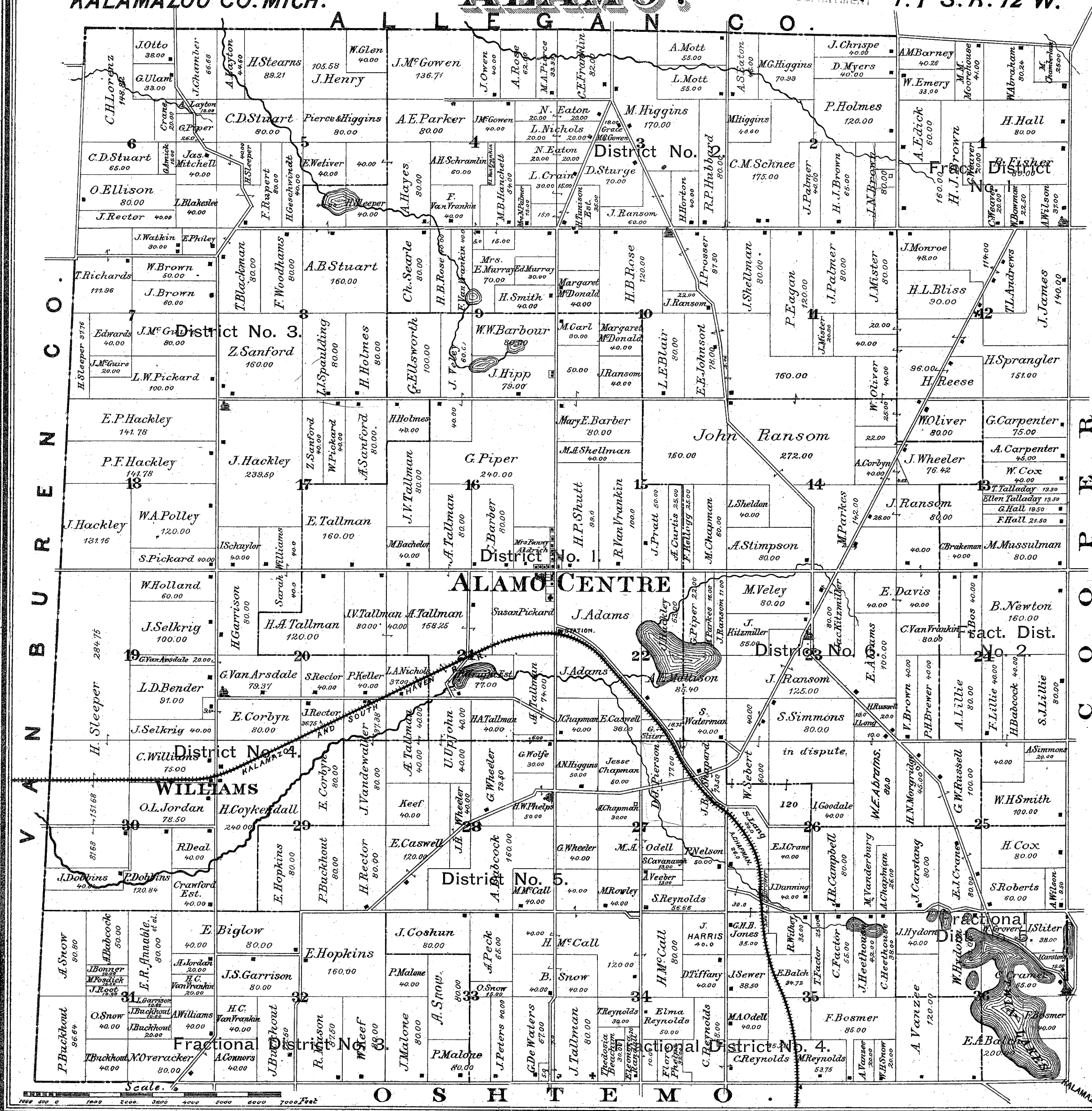


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MAP OF KALAMAZOO COUNTY.



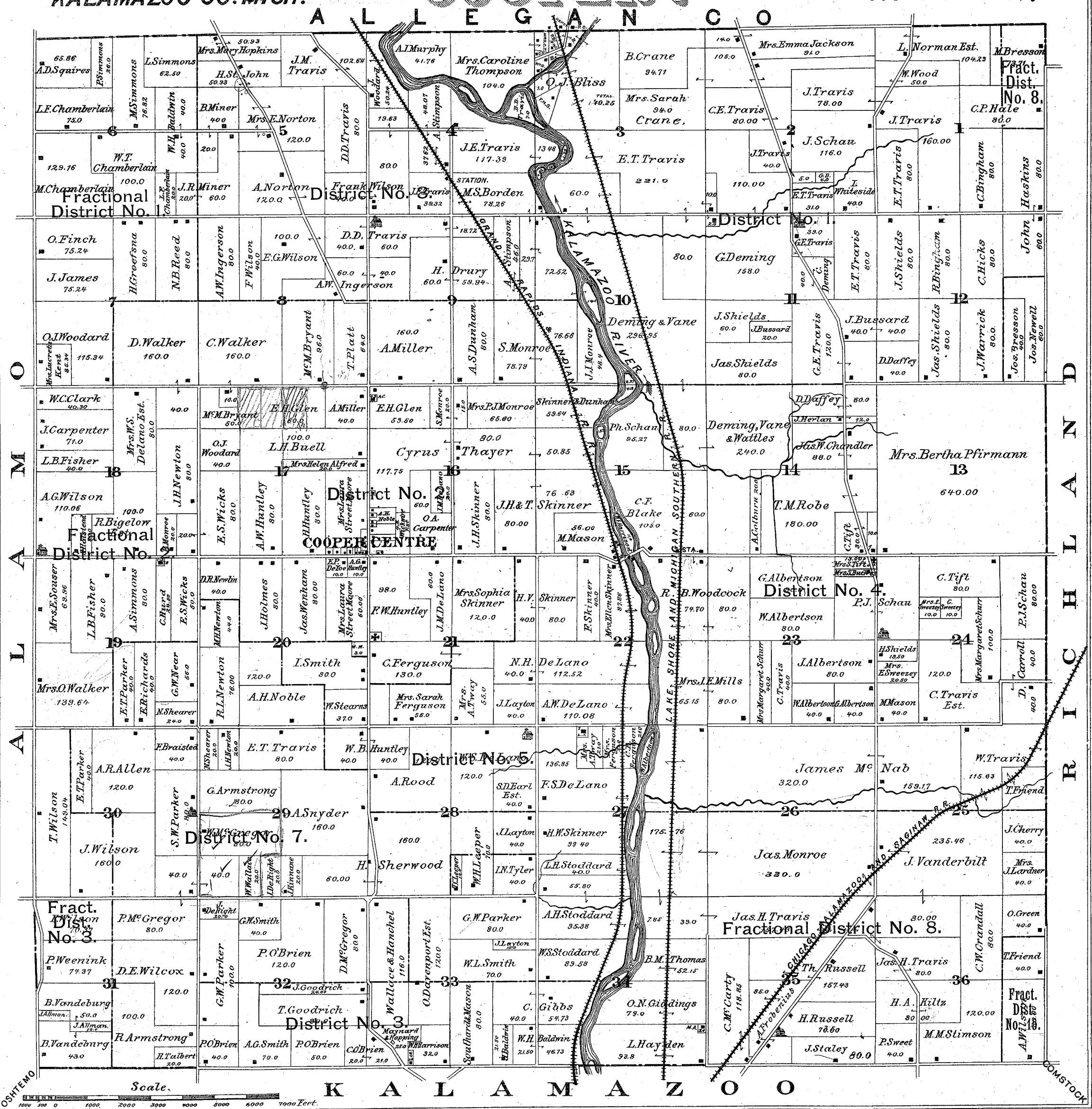
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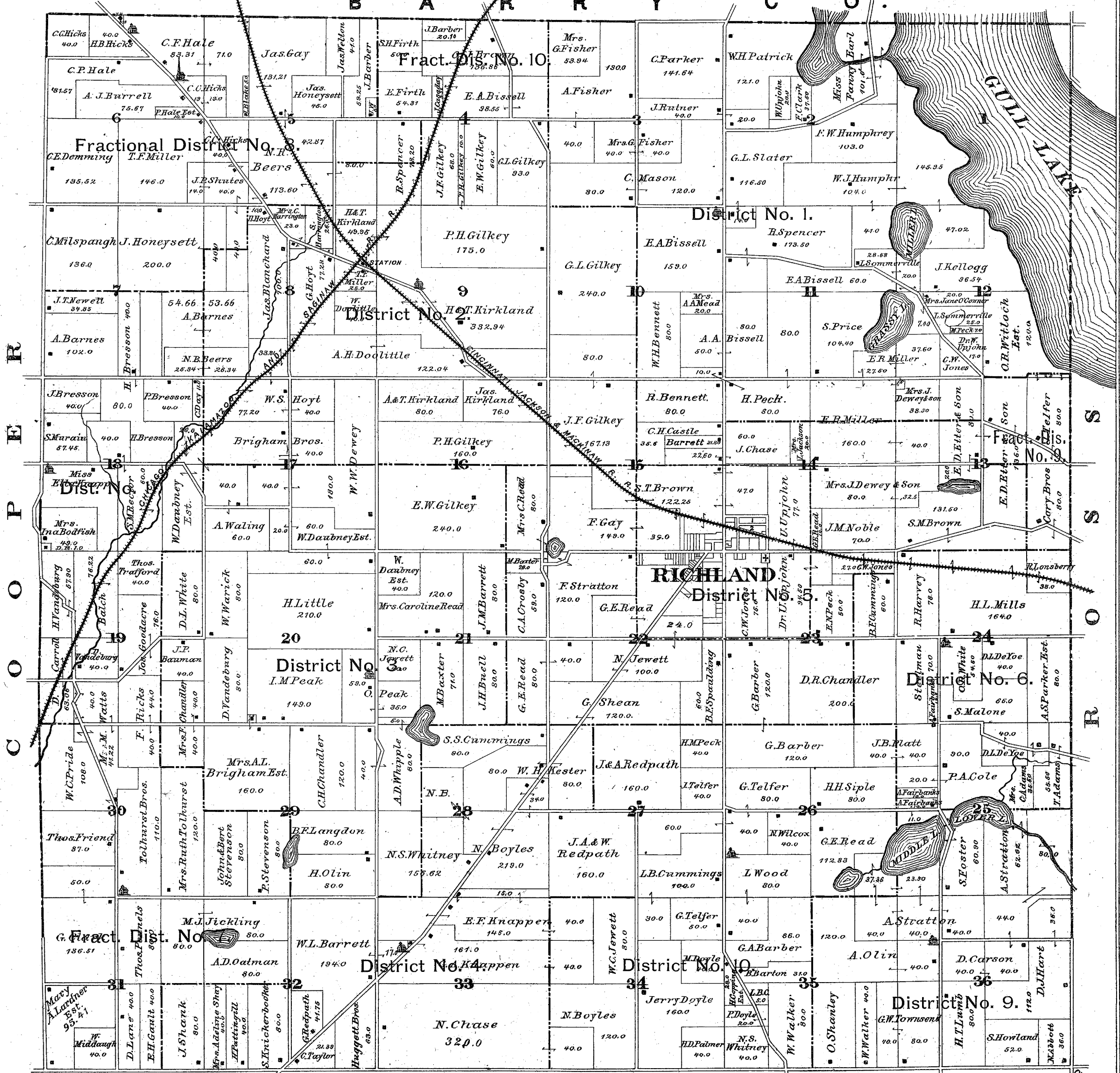
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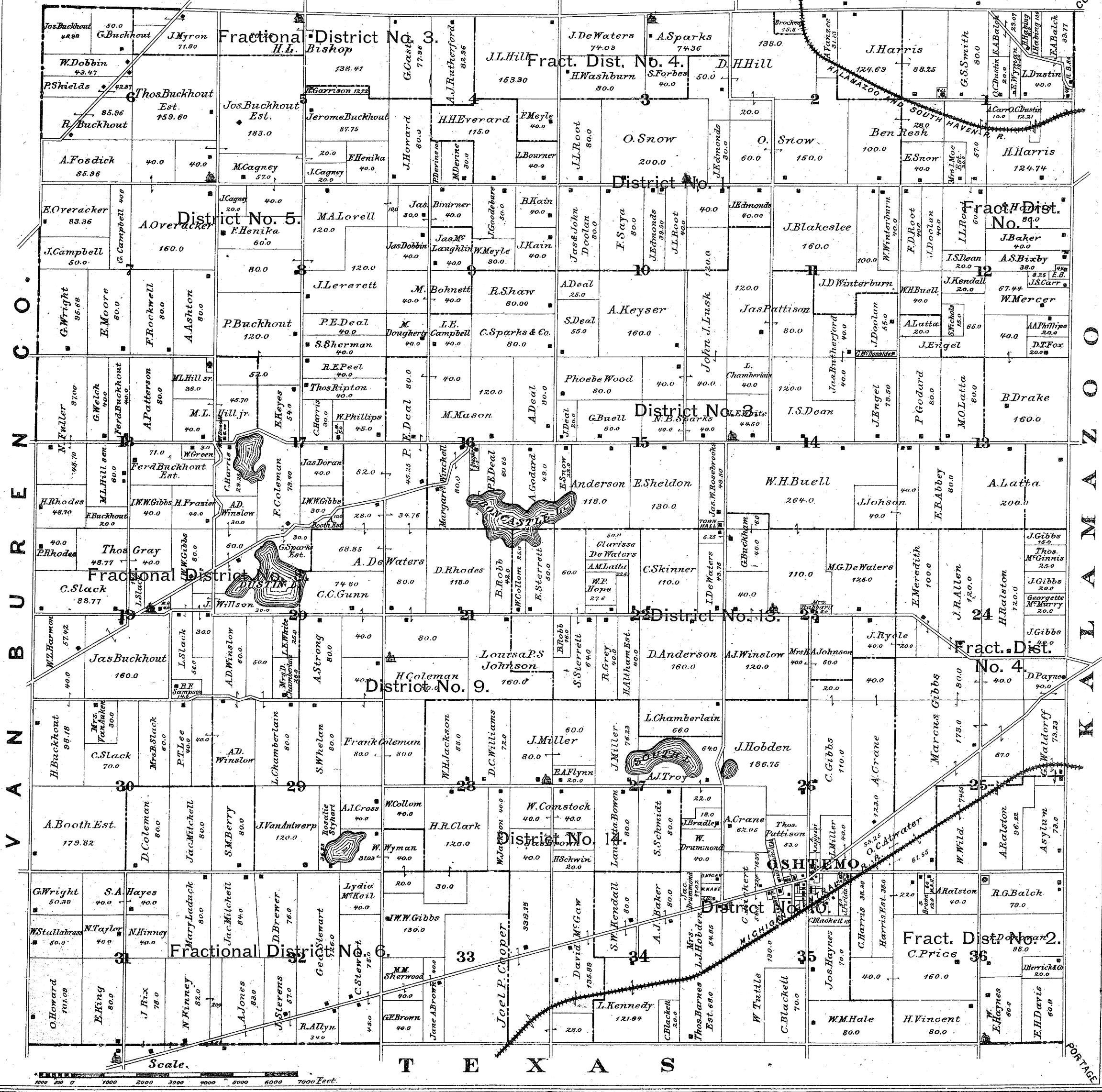


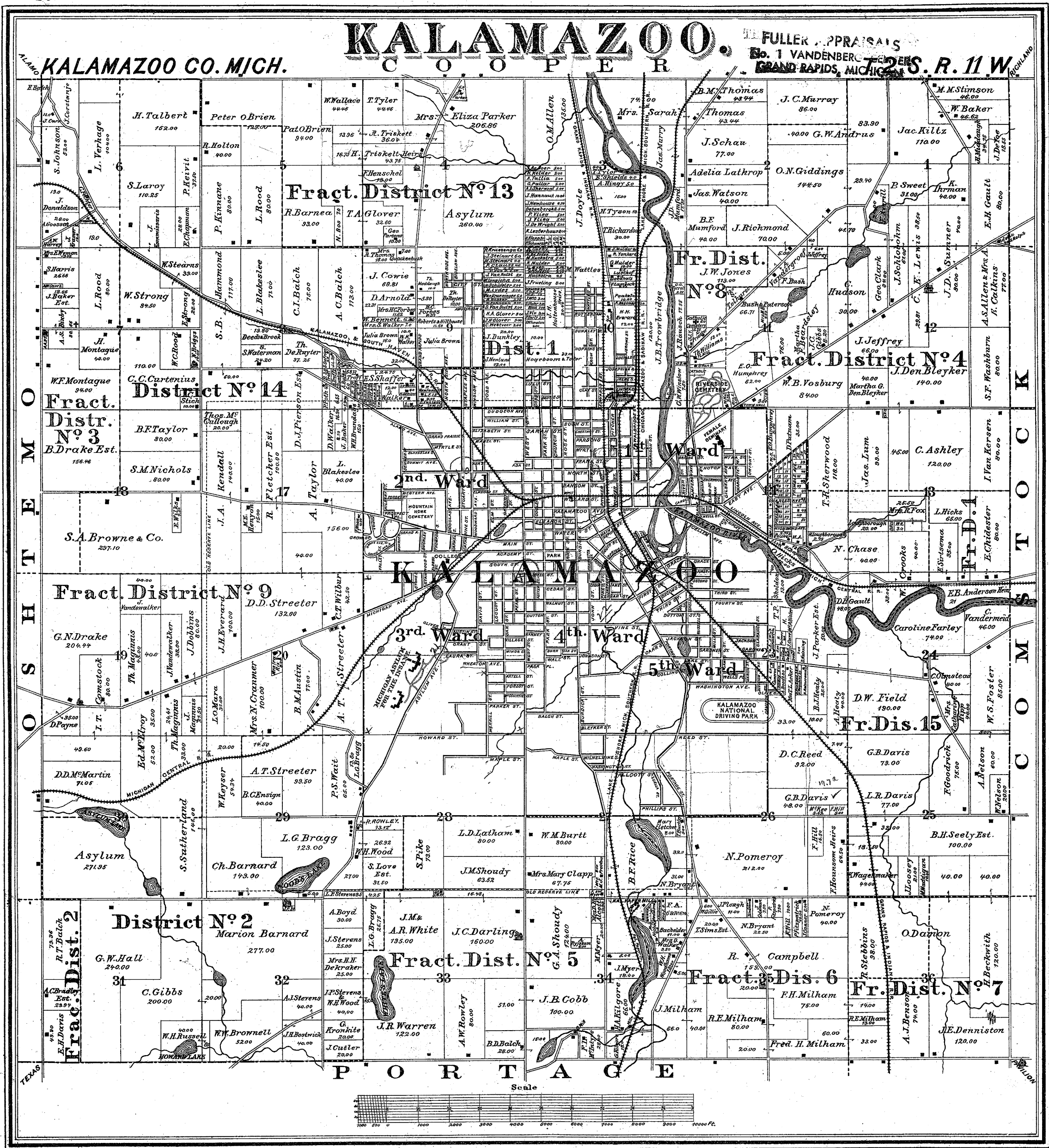
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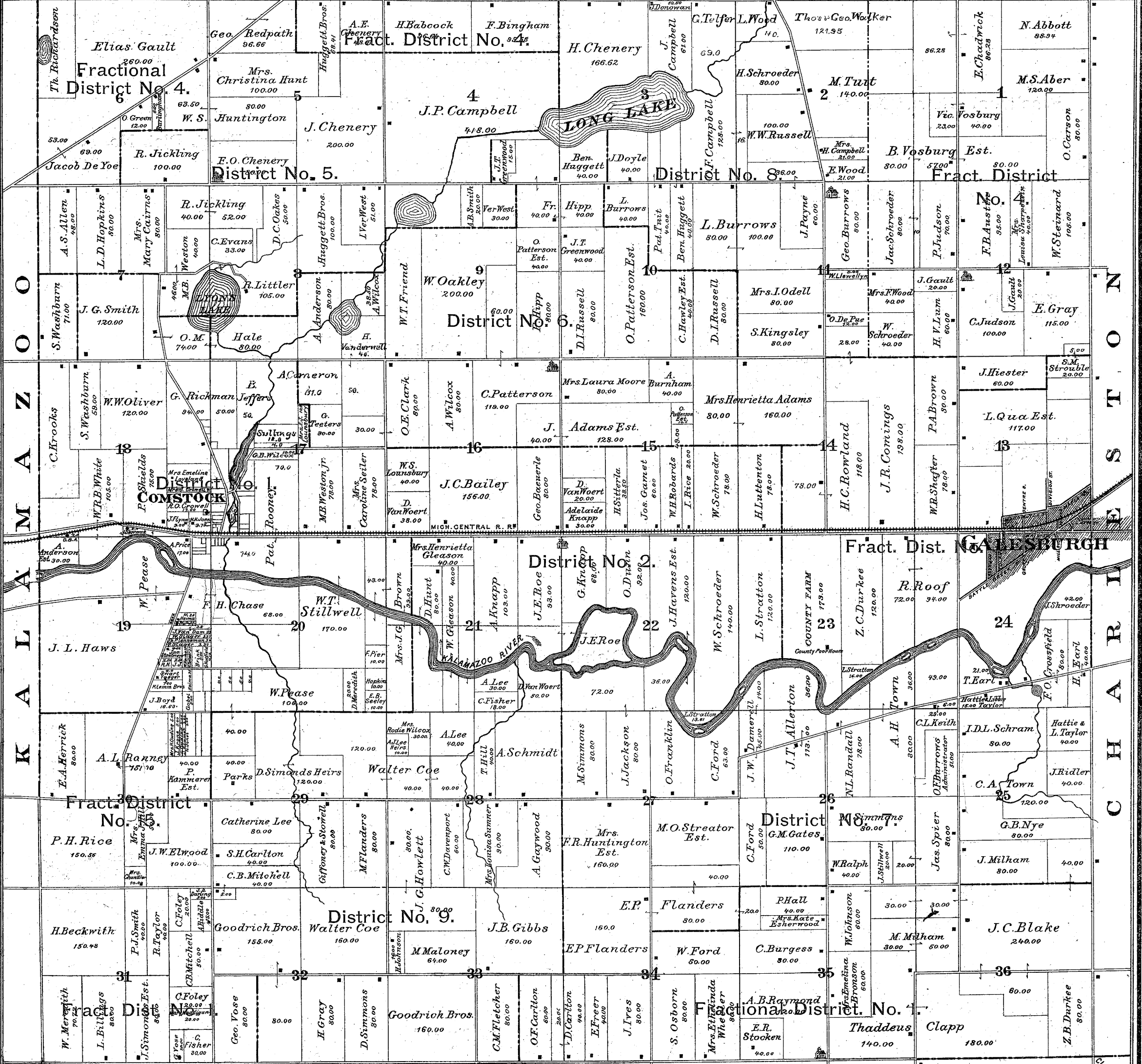
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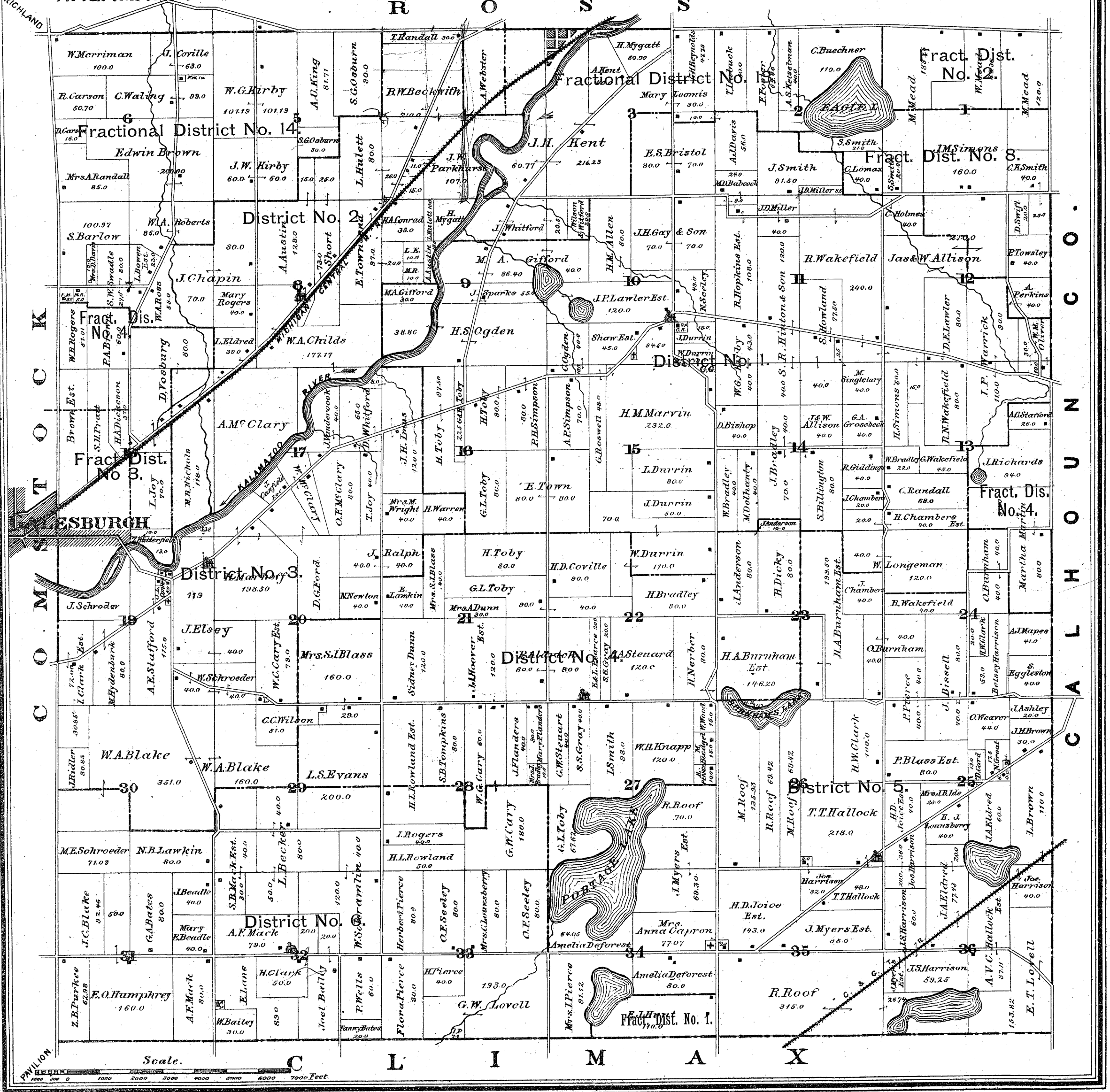
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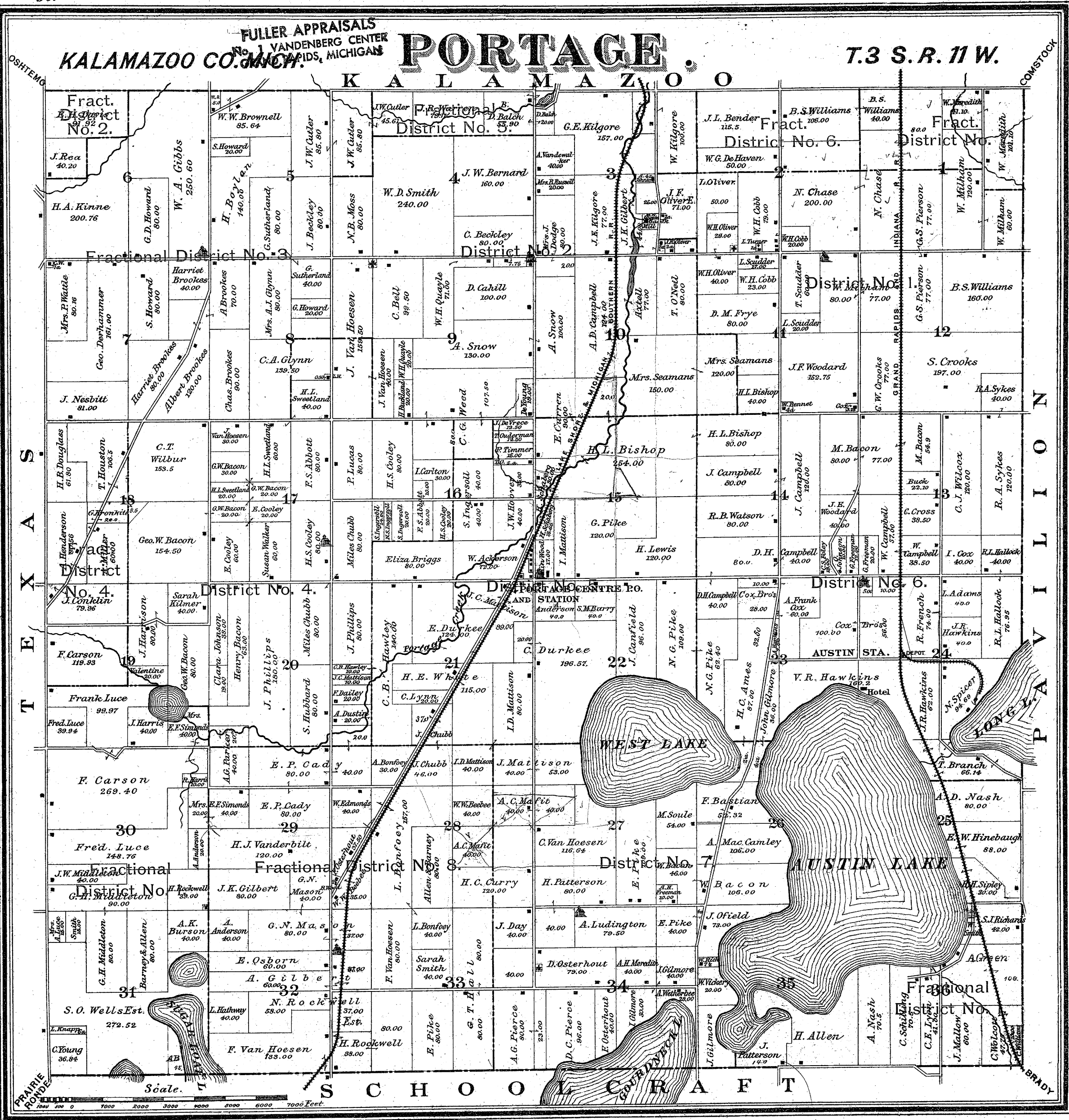


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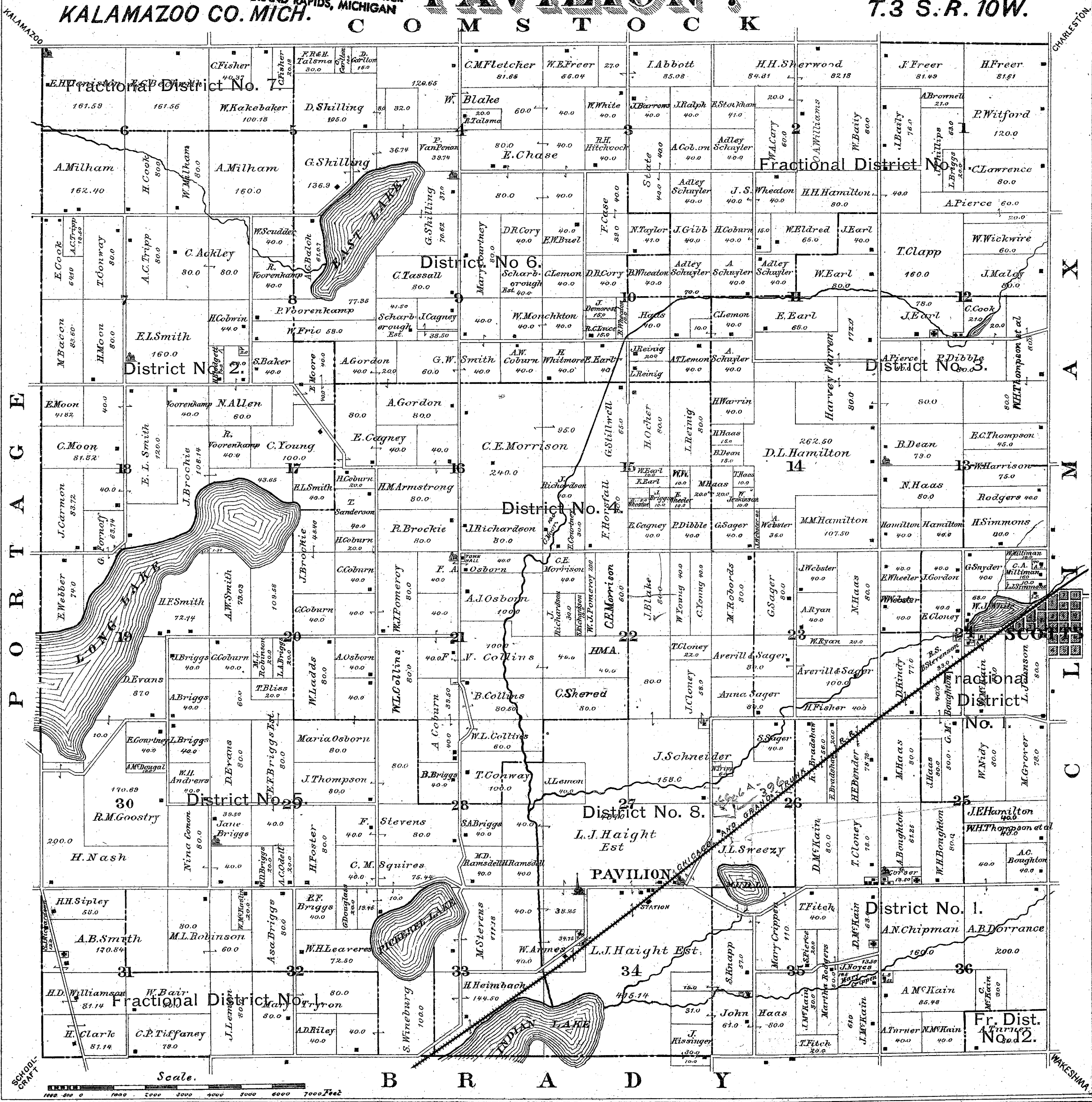
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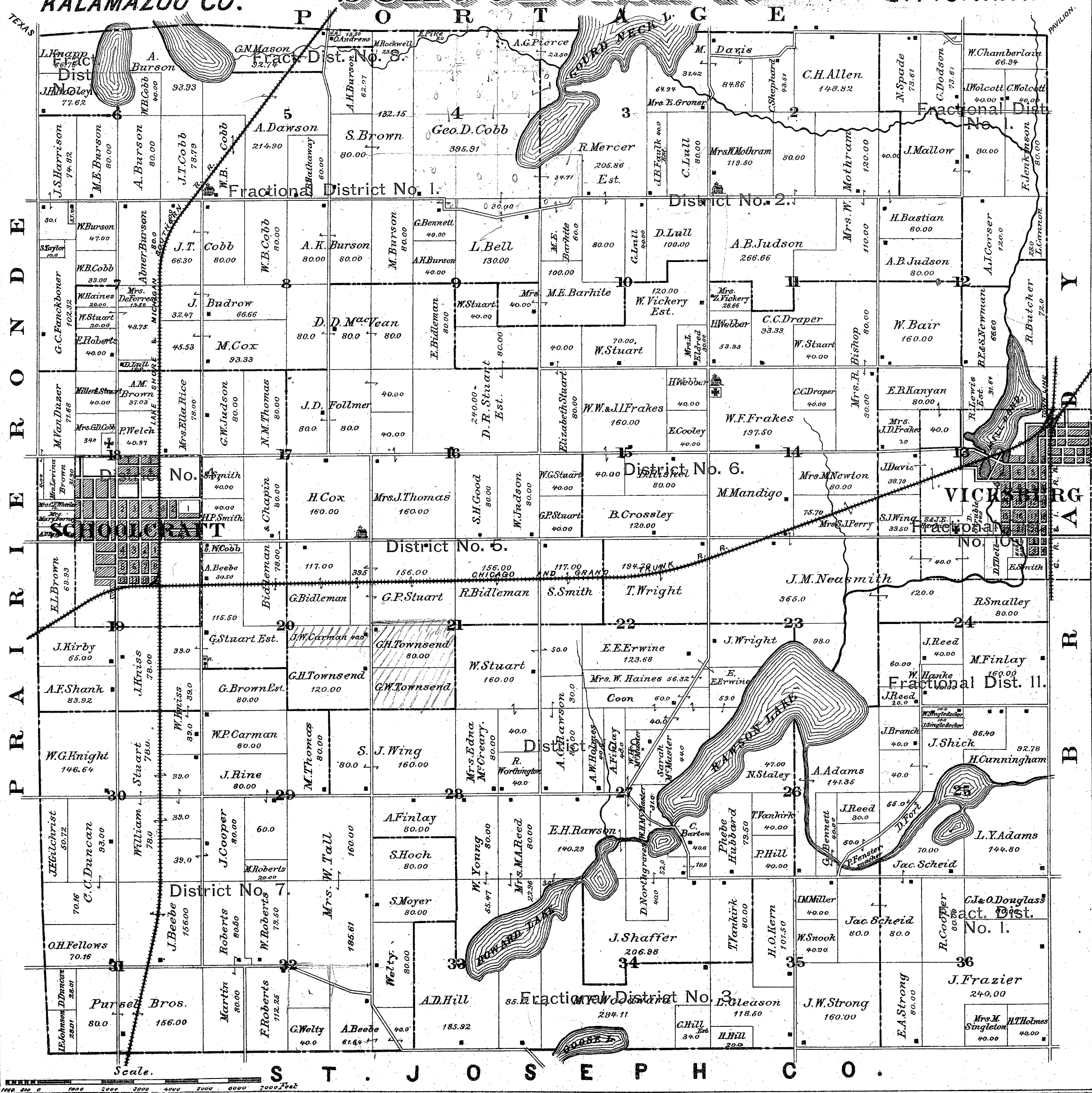
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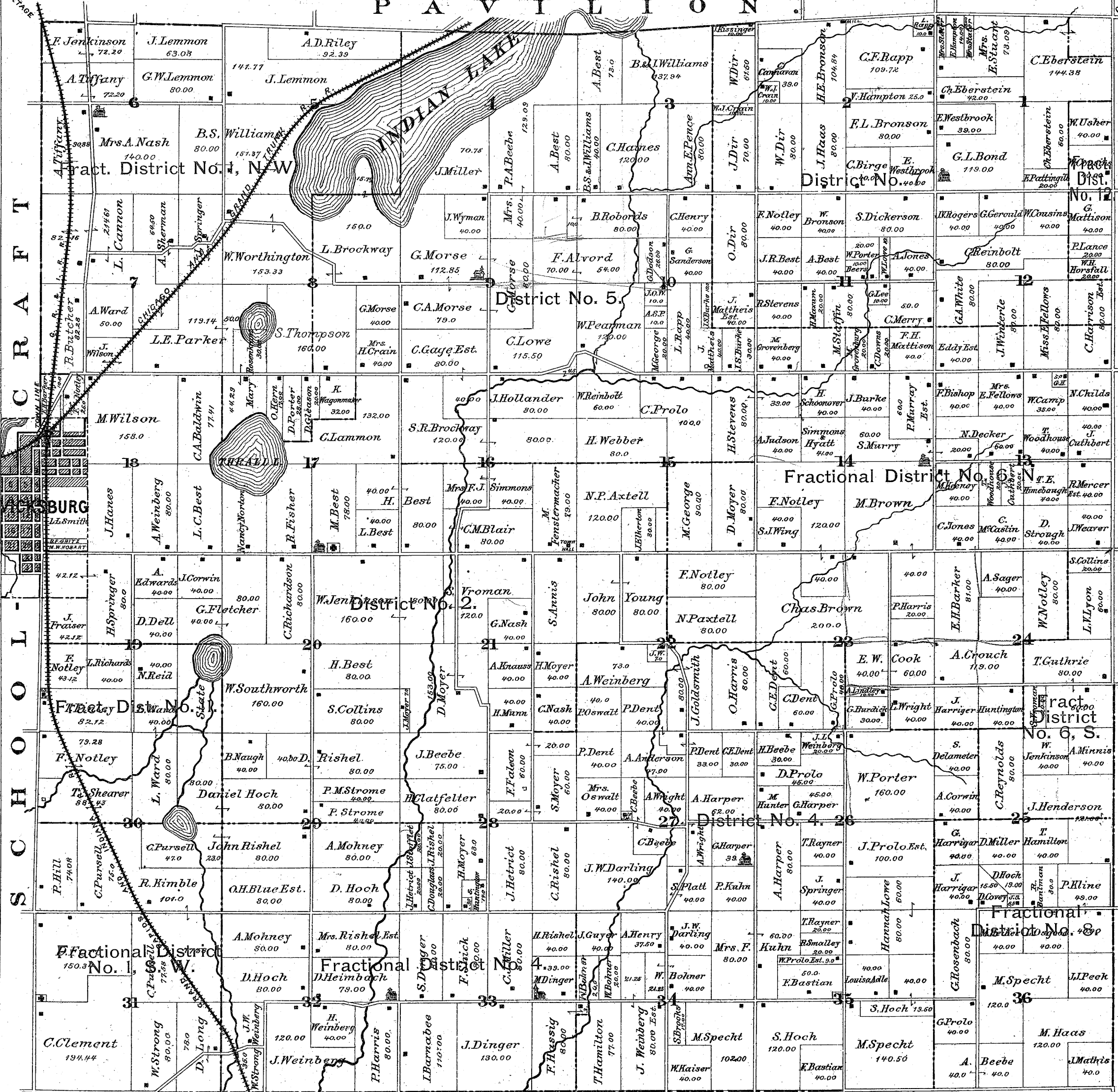
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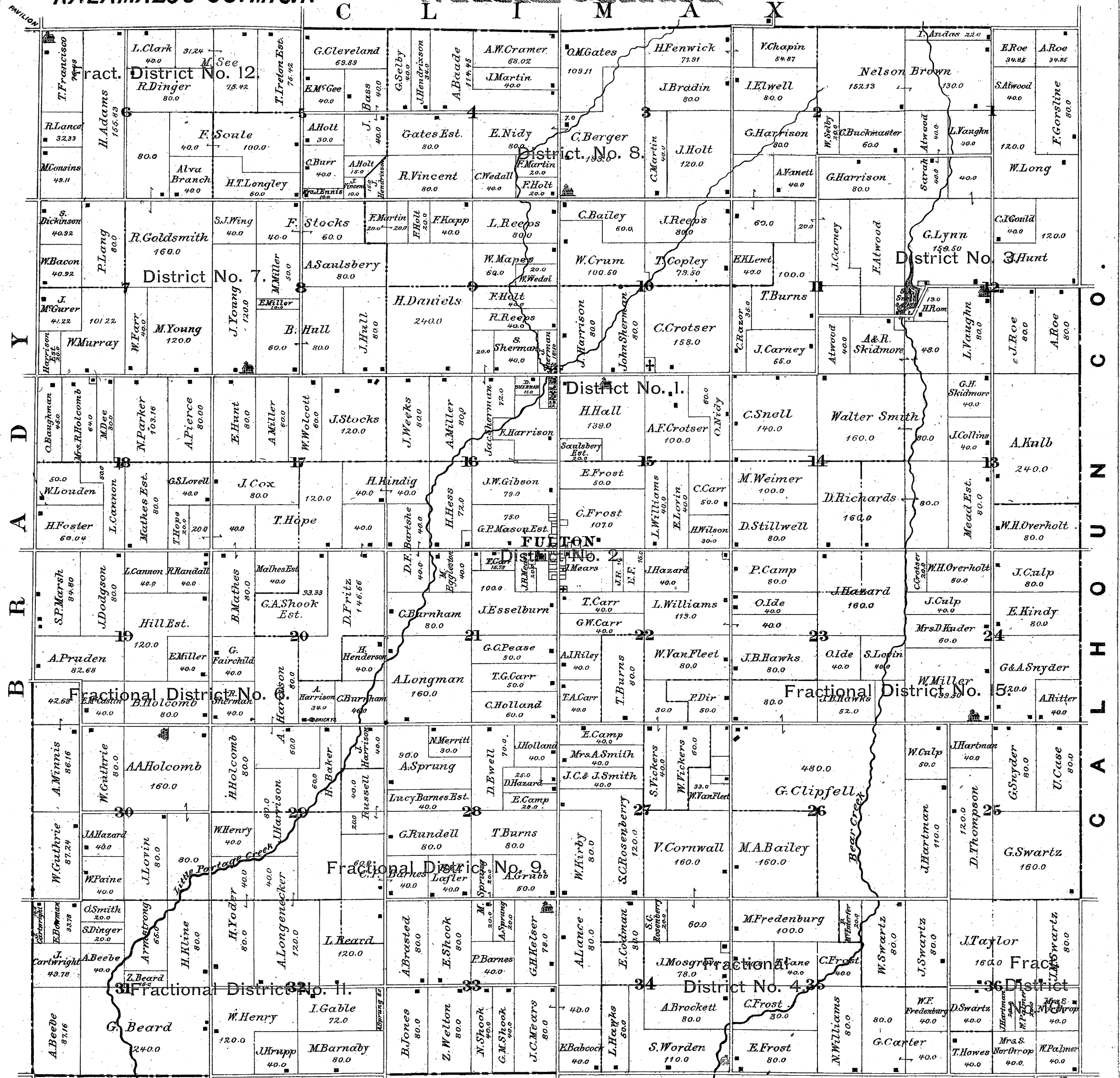
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WAKE SHMA

T.4 S. R. 9 W.



KALAMAZOO CITY
Street Directory.

Main Street is the terminus of the
northing and southing of streets.
Burdick Street is the terminus of the
eastings and westings of streets.
The numbering of houses commences
with 100 at those termini, in the first
block, 200 in the second, etc.

Academy	8-9	A-H
Ada	5	D-G
Alamo Ave	3-4	A-C
Alcott	16-17	I-M
Ampersee Ave	4-6	N
Arcadia Court	7-8	F-G
Asylum Ave	9-18	A-C
Austin	11-12	D
Axtell	13	E-F
Balch	14-15	F-H
Bank	15	K-L
Belford	15-16	L
Bessie	2-3	G-H
Blaine	7	N
Blakeslee	4-5	A-C
Bleyker	15	I
Bridge	4-5	M-N
Buckley	8	B-C
E. Bush	3-4	S-K
W. Bush	3-4	H
N. Burdick	1-8	H-I
S. Burdick	8-18	H-I
Burr Oak	12	G-H
Cameron	13	P-Q
Carmel	8	C-D
Caroline Ave	6	N-O
Carr	11-12	L-M
Catherine	8	D
E. Cedar	9-10	I
W. Cedar	9-10	D-H
Celtem Ave	7	M-O
Charles Ave	6	Q
Charlotte Ave	3-6	O-P
Chestnut	3-4	I-K
Church	1-8	G-H
Clarence	11-12	P
Clark	1-4	G
Clay	2-3	H-K
Cleveland	7	N
Cobb Ave	1-6	E
Collins	13	K-M
Conant	4-5	C-D
Cooley	1-7	G
Davis	9-12	D-E
Division	13	P
Denner	3-6	D
Douglass Ave	1-8	B-D
Dudgeon Ave	3	D-H
E. Dutton	10-11	H-O
W. Dutton	10-11	E-H
Dwight	5	P-Q
East Ave	4-7	O-R
Edgar	10	K-L
N. Edwards	1-8	I
S. Edwards	8	I-K
Eldred	9-10	B-C
Eleanor	7	E-H
Elizabeth	3-4	E-G
Elm	6-8	E-F
Elmwood	6-7	E
Elnora	2-3	K-L
Emerson	14-15	G-H
Fair	14-15	L-M
First	9-10	K-O
Fisher	9	M-N
Florence	4-5	F-G
Forbes	6-7	A-C
Forest	13-14	E-F
Fourth	10-11	M-O
Fox	7	O
E. Frank	4-5	I-L
W. Frank	3-4	G-H
Gardener	11-12	N
Gilbert Ave	4-6	O
Glenavon	15-16	L-M
Grace	8-9	L-O
Grand Ave	7-8	B
Grand Ave. north	7-8	A-B
Grand Ave. south	8-9	A-B
Grand Prairie	4	C
Grant	11-12	C-E
Greenwich Place	7	F
Grove	7-8	A
Gull	1-5	M-R
Hawley	5	Q
Harrison	4-6	L-M
Henrietta	9	I
Highland Ave	7	Q
Hilbert	6-7	A
Hodgman	7	N-O
Hopkins	1	I
Hotop Ave	5	N-P
Howard	15	B-F
Hudson	15-17	D
Irene	1-2	K-L

(OVER.)



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67-68

MAP
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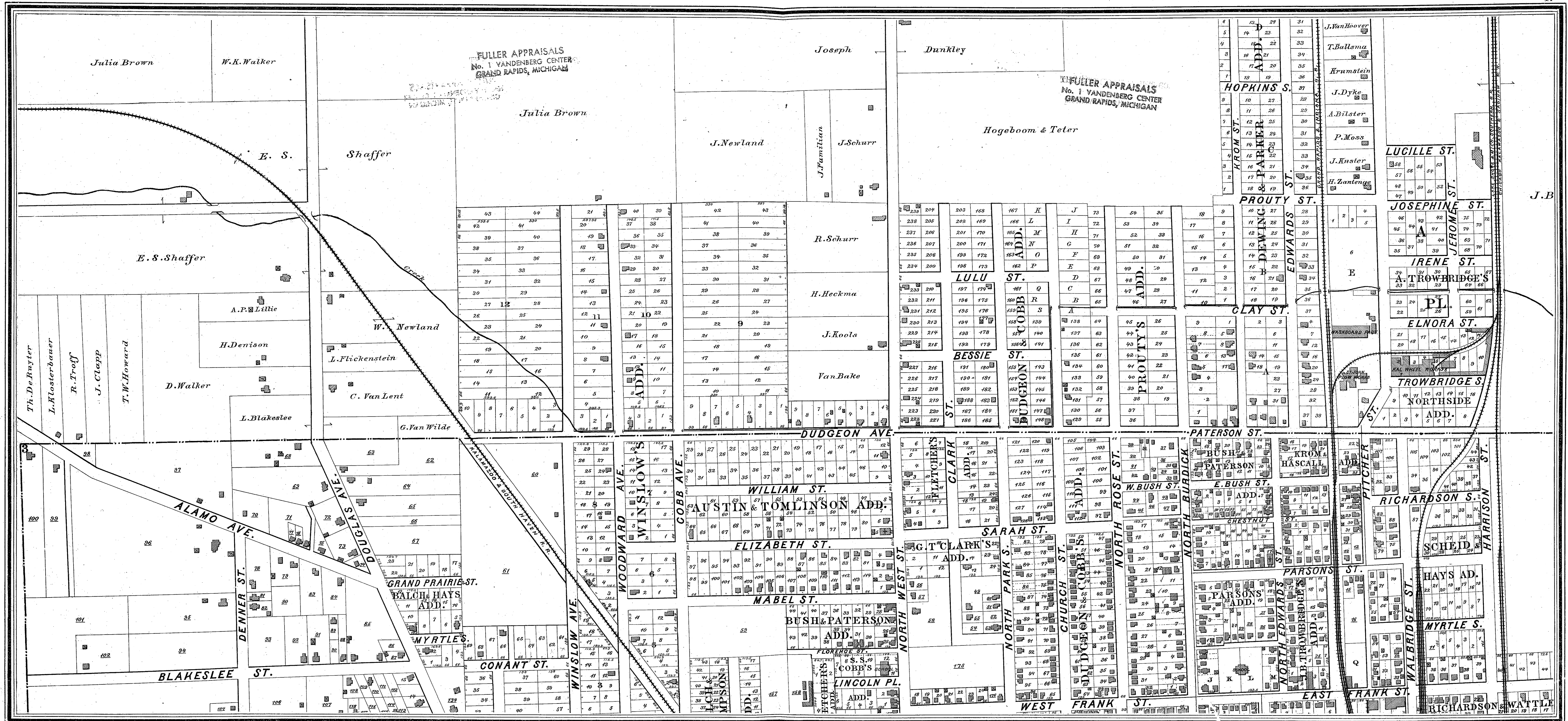
Street Directory.—Continued.

Jackson.....	11-12	M-P
James.....	11-13	O-P
Jane.....	10	K-L
Jasper.....	10	I-K
Jefferson Ave.....	6	B-C
Jefferson Place.....	6	B
John.....	9-12	S
Johnson.....	12	I-L
Josephine.....	1- 2	K-L
Kal. Ave. east.....	7	H-O
Kal. Ave. west.....	7	C-H
Kelso.....	15-16	M
Krom.....	1- 3	I
Lake.....	12-13	I-R
Laura.....	12	C-E
Lincoln Ave.....	6- 8	O-R
Lincoln Place.....	4- 5	F-G
Linton.....	12	O-P
Locust.....	9-11	E
E. Lovell.....	9	I-K
W. Lovell.....	9	A-H
Lucille.....	1	K
Luella.....	17-18	L-M
Lulu.....	2	G
Mabel.....	4	E-G
E. Main.....	7- 8	H-L
W. Main.....	7- 8	A-H
March.....	12-13	P
Maple.....	16	D-H
McCourtie.....	13-14	E-F
Melrose Ave.....	16	K-M
Merrill.....	12-16	E
Michigan Ave.....	8-11	A-E
Miller.....	14-15	L-M
Mills.....	7-13	N-O
Minor.....	12	E-F
Monroe.....	9-10	B
Myers.....	11-12	O-P
Myrtle.....	3- 5	C-K

E. North.....	5- 6	H-L
W. North.....	5- 6	A-H
Oak.....	9-14	E-F
Olive.....	13-14	P-Q
Oliver.....	11-12	C-D
O'Neill.....	7- 8	N-Q
Osborne.....	12	G
N. Park.....	1- 8	G-H
S. Park.....	8-14	G-H
Park Place.....	12-13	G
Parker.....	14	D-F
Parsons.....	3- 4	I-L
Paterson.....	3	H- I
Pearl.....	9-11	F
Phelps Ave.....	5- 7	Q
Phillips.....	18	L-M
Pine.....	10	I-K
N. Pitcher.....	5- 8	I-K
S. Pitcher.....	7-10	K-M
Plow.....	11-12	K
Portage.....	8-13	I-N
Potter.....	9-10	G
Prairie Ave.....	7- 8	A
Prospect.....	7- 8	A
Prospect Place.....	7	A-B
Prouty.....	1- 2	I-K
Race.....	15	L-M
Ranney.....	11-12	G
E. Ransom.....	6	H-L
W. Ransom.....	5- 6	E-H
Reed.....	15-16	I-O
Rice.....	8- 9	M
Richardson.....	3- 4	K-L
River.....	5	M
Rochester Ave.....	8- 9	L-M
N. Rose.....	1- 8	H
S. Rose.....	8-15	H
Russell.....	12	N
Sarah.....	3- 4	G-H
Second.....	9-11	L-O
Seminary.....	4- 6	N
Sheldon.....	10-11	M-N

Sherwood Ave.....	5- 6	N-P
Short.....	12	C-D
E. South.....	8- 9	I-K
W. South.....	9	D- I
Spring.....	8- 9	I-K
Stanwood.....	9-10	B-C
Stearns Ave.....	16-17	C-D
Stone.....	9-10	B
Stuart Ave.....	6- 7	D
Summit Ave.....	5	B- C
Summer.....	5-6	C
Taylor.....	9	I
Taylor.....	14-15	L-M
Third.....	9-11	K-O
Thompson.....	8	B-C
Trimble Ave.....	5- 7	Q-R
Trowbridge.....	2- 3	K-L
Valley.....	9	A
VanZee.....	16	I-K
Village.....	11-12	E-G
E. Vine.....	11	H-R
W. Vine.....	11	E-H
Walbridge.....	3- 6	K-L
Wall.....	12-13	G-H
E. Walnut.....	10-11	S-L
W. Walnut.....	10	E-H
Walter.....	11-12	K-L
Washington Ave.....	13	N-Q
Washington.....	16-17	I
E. Water.....	7- 8	I-K
W. Water.....	7- 8	G-H
Wells Place.....	12-13	O-P
N. West.....	1- 8	F-G
S. West.....	8-18	F-G
Wheaton Ave.....	12-13	E-F
Wilhelmine.....	16	I
E. Willard.....	6- 7	H-L
W. Willard.....	6- 7	E-H
William.....	3- 4	E-G
Winslow Ave.....	1- 5	D-E
Winsted.....	10	K-L
Woodward Ave.....	1- 8	D-E

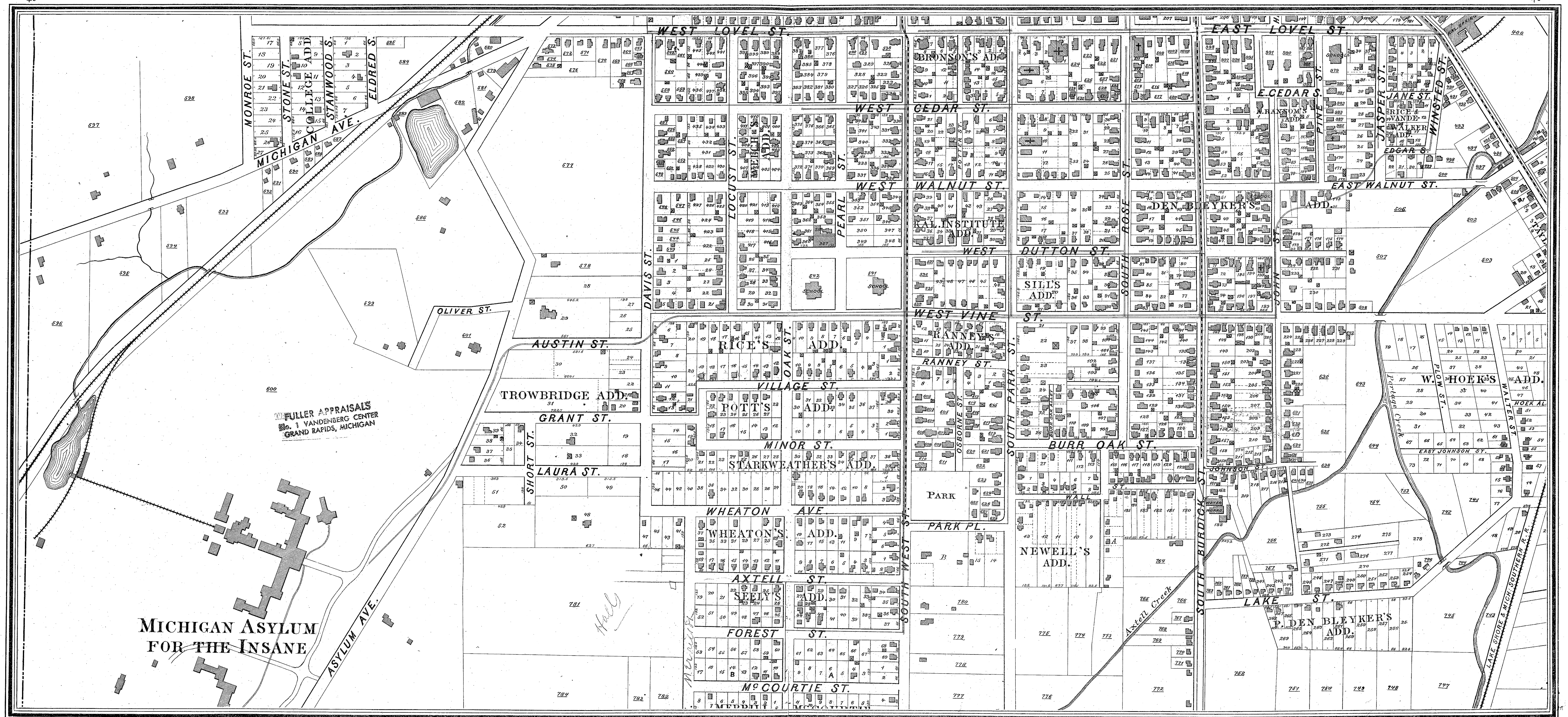
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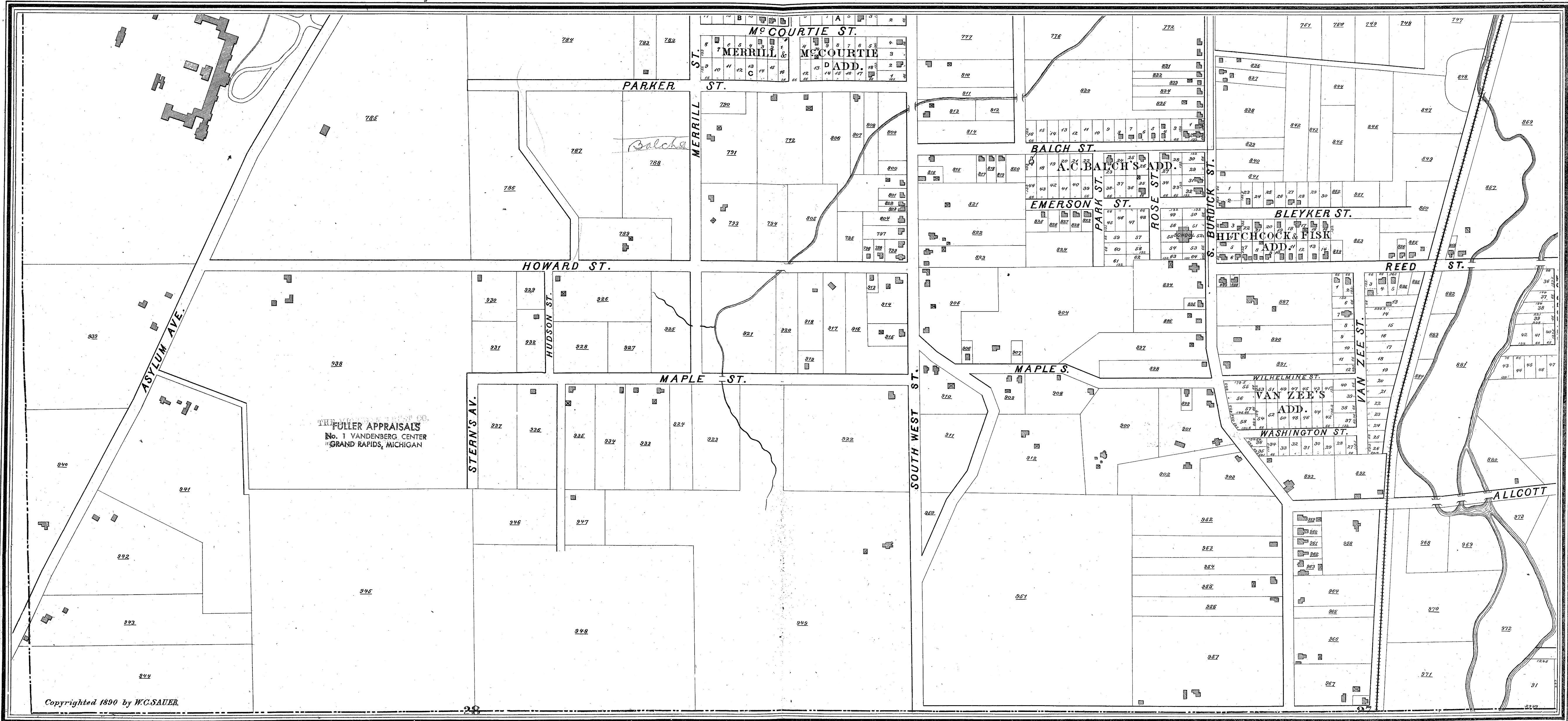
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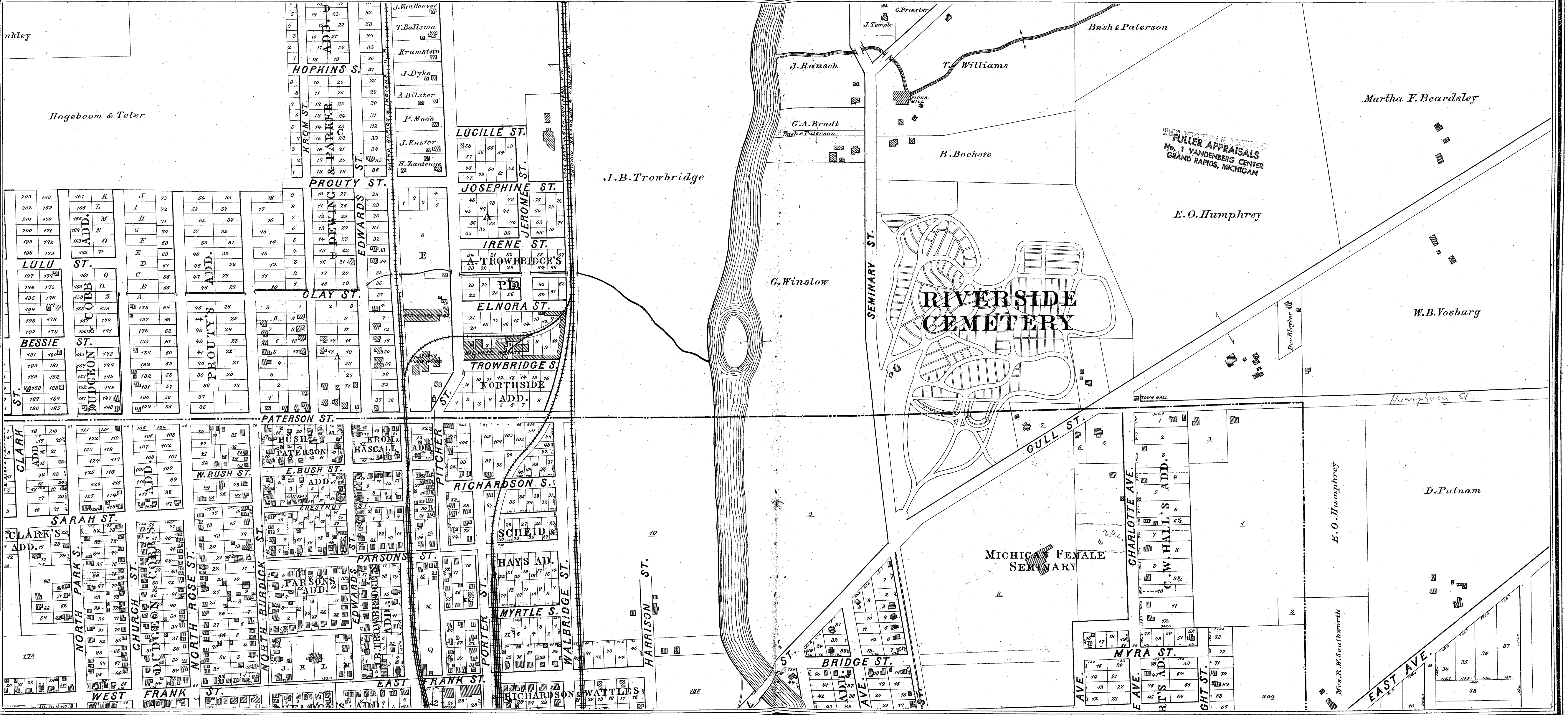
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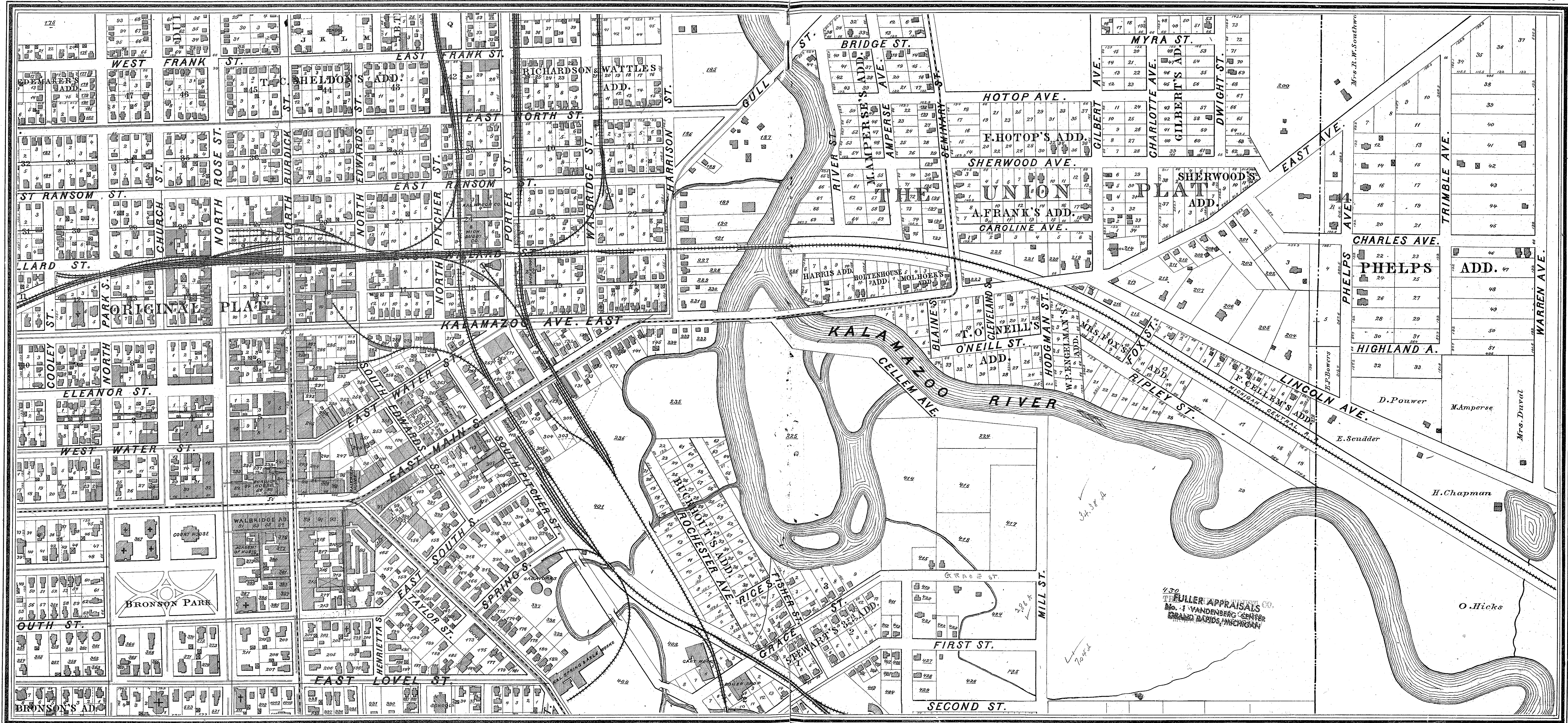
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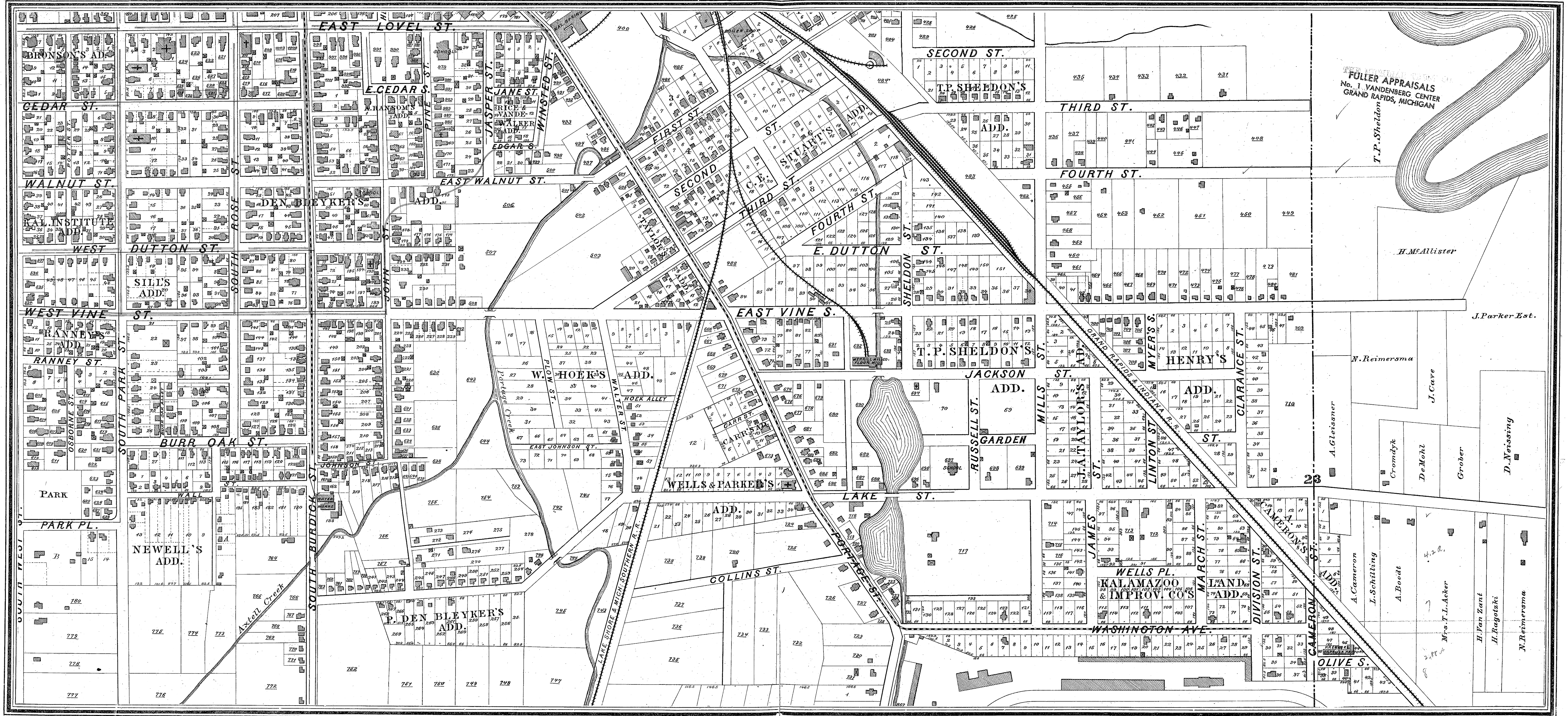
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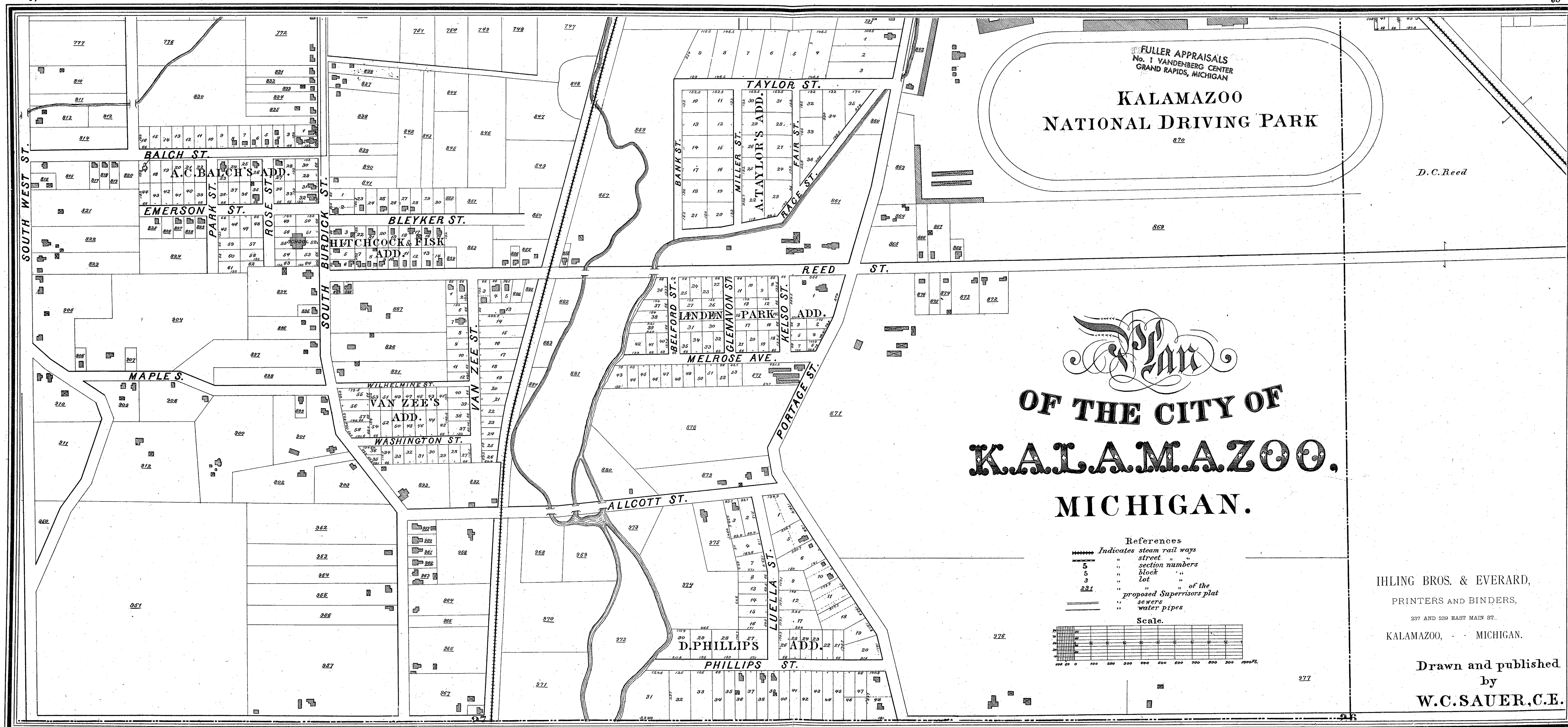
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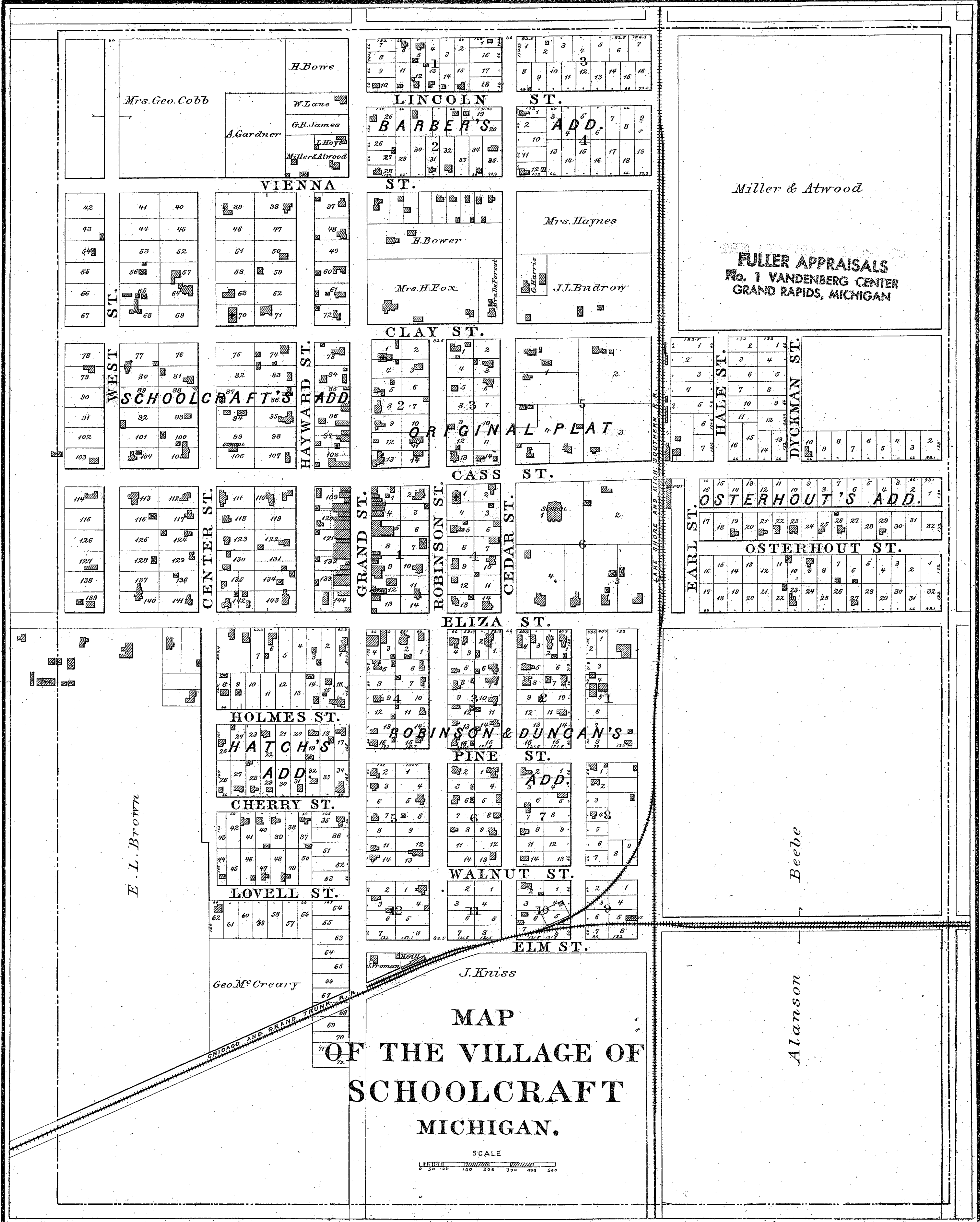


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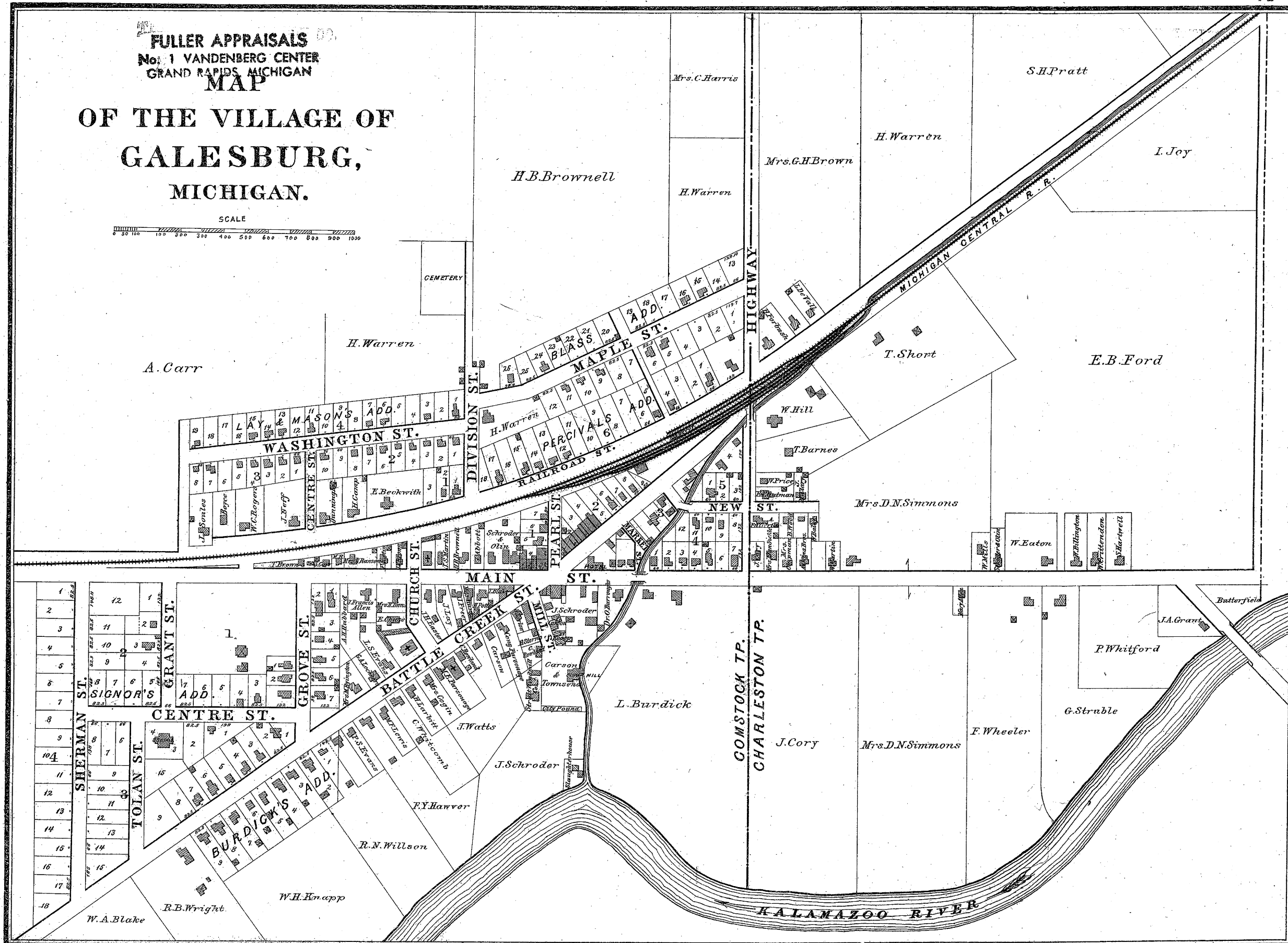
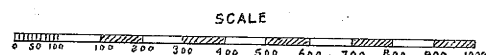
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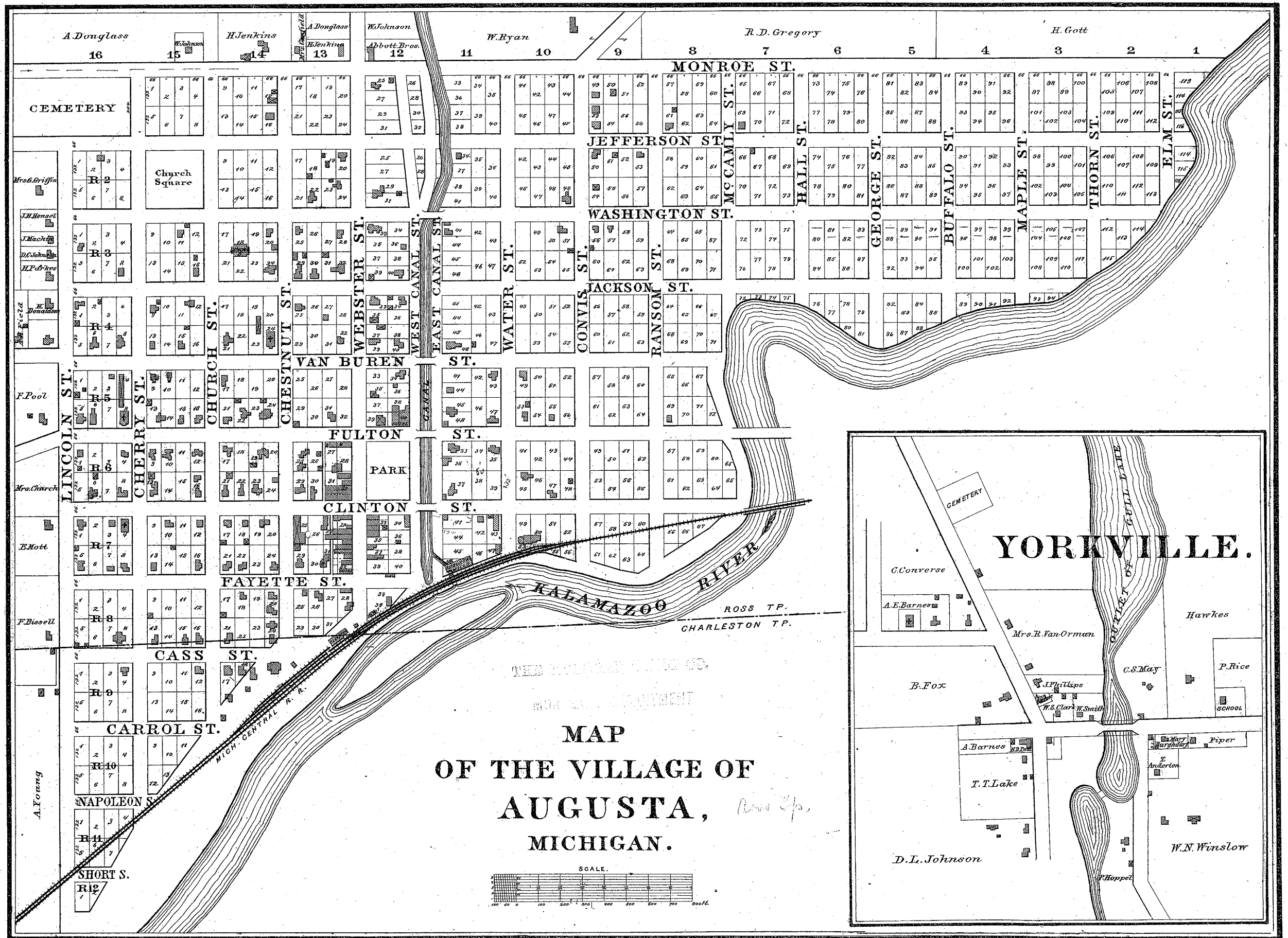
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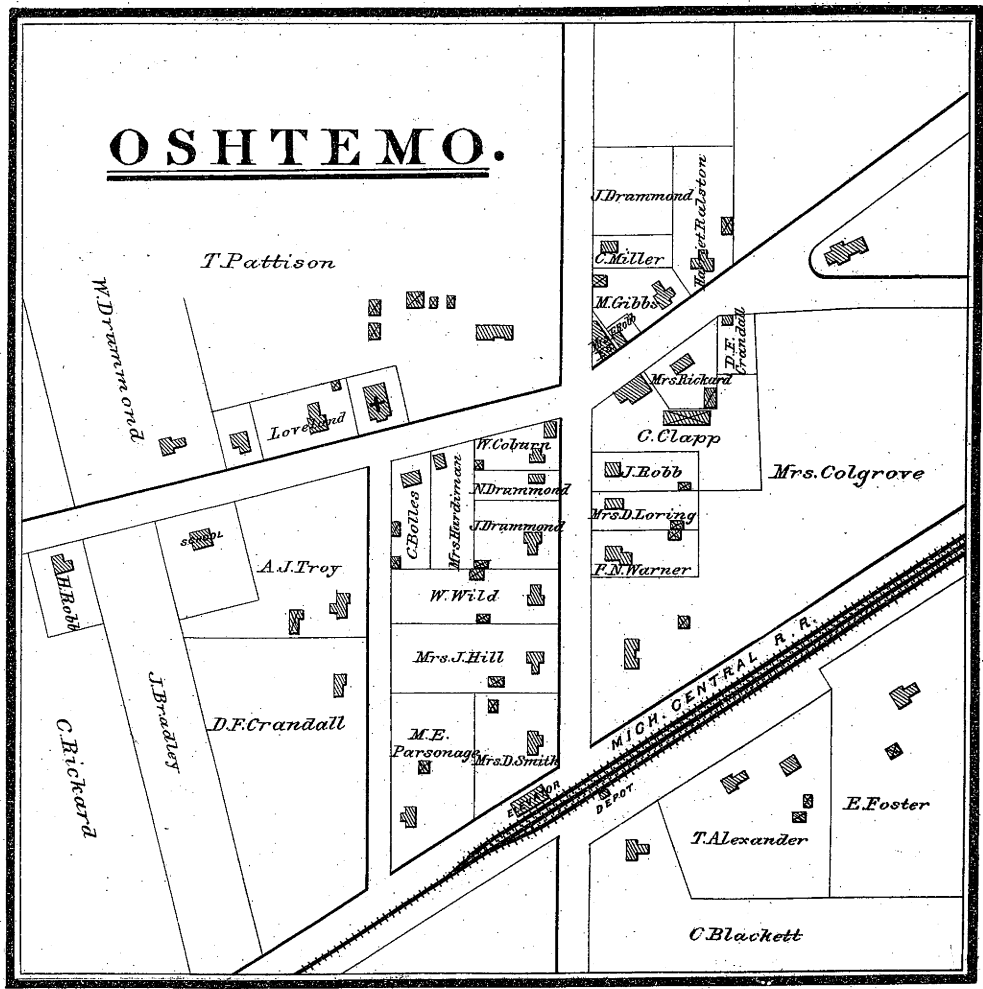
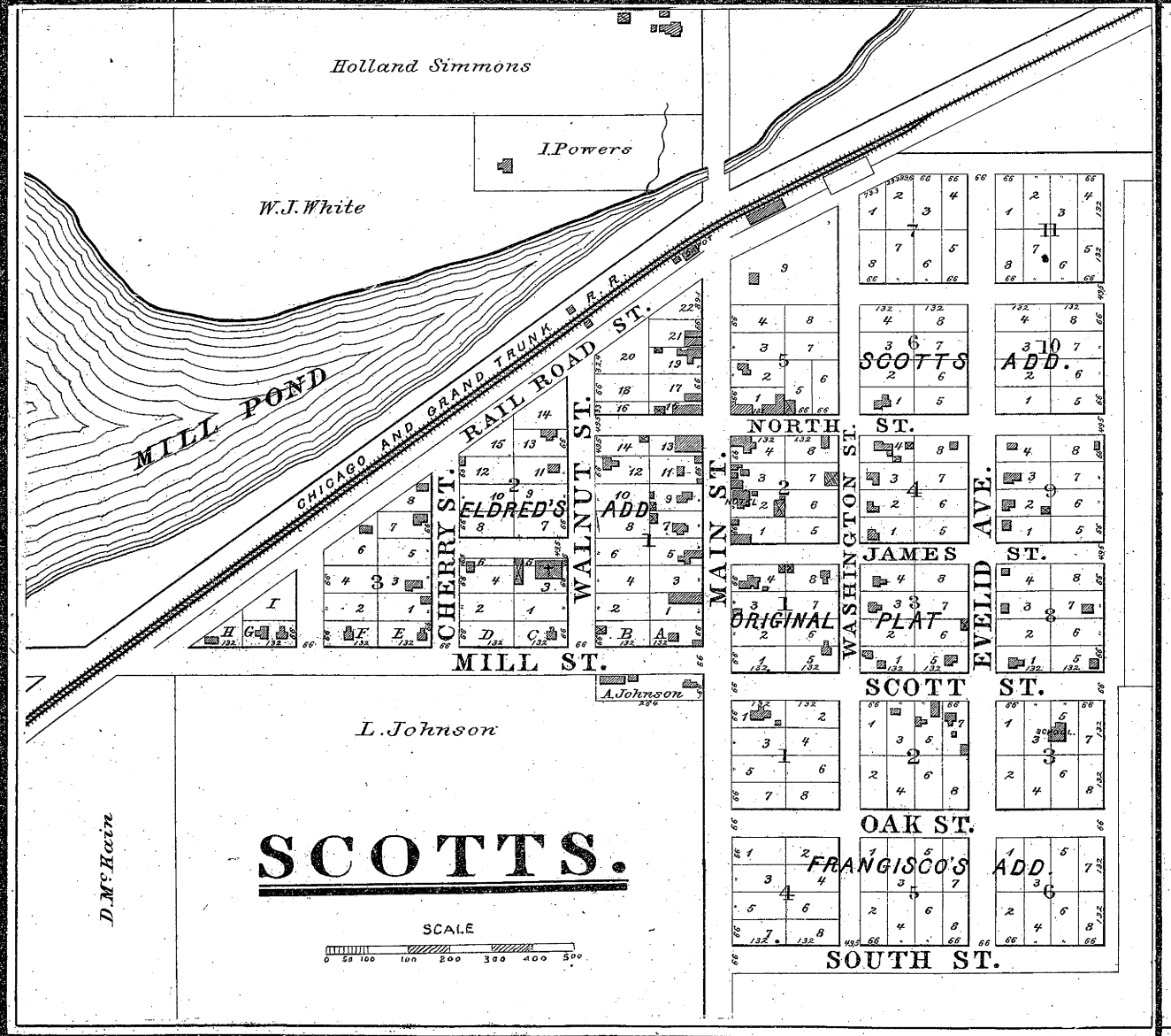
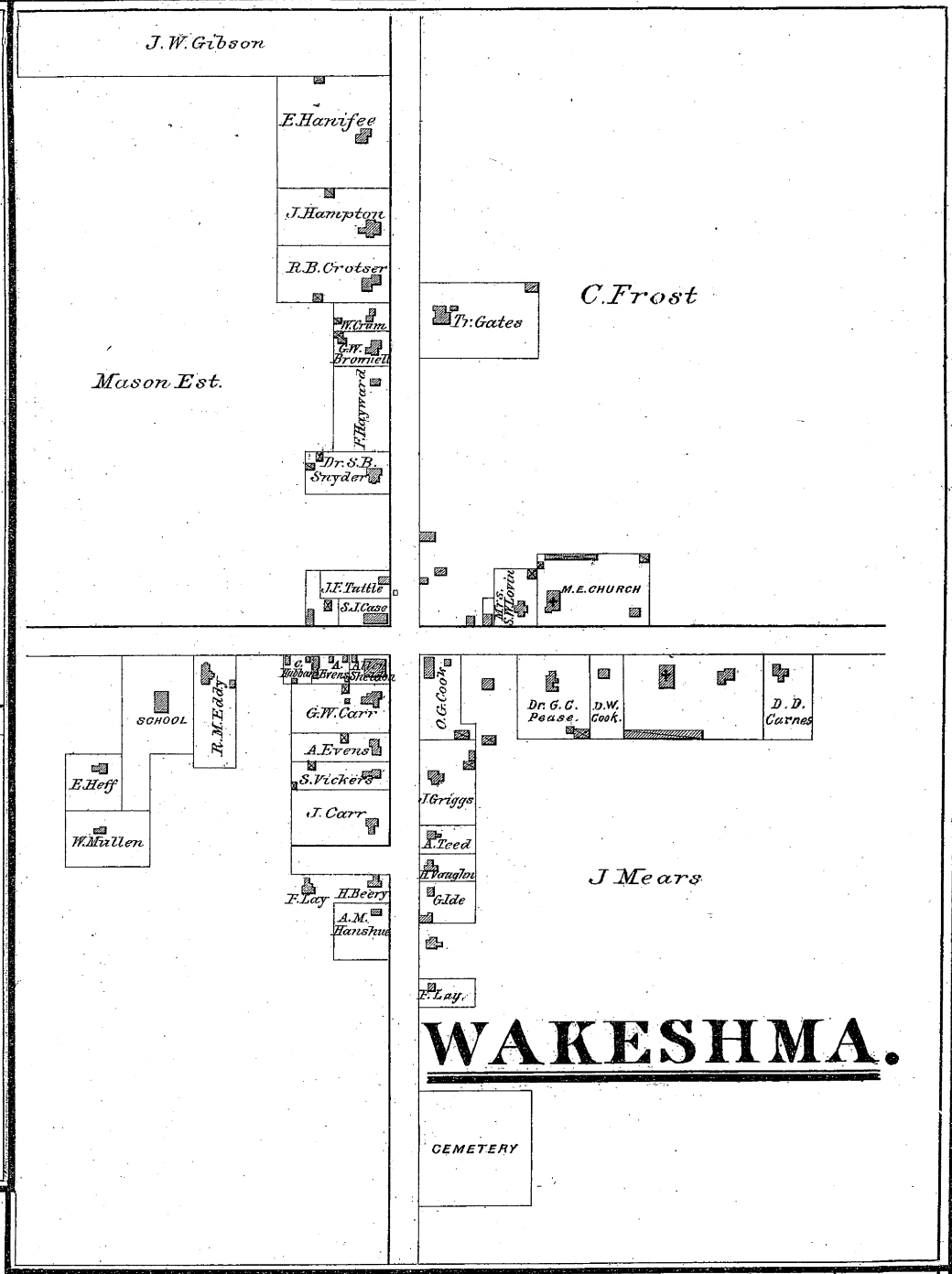
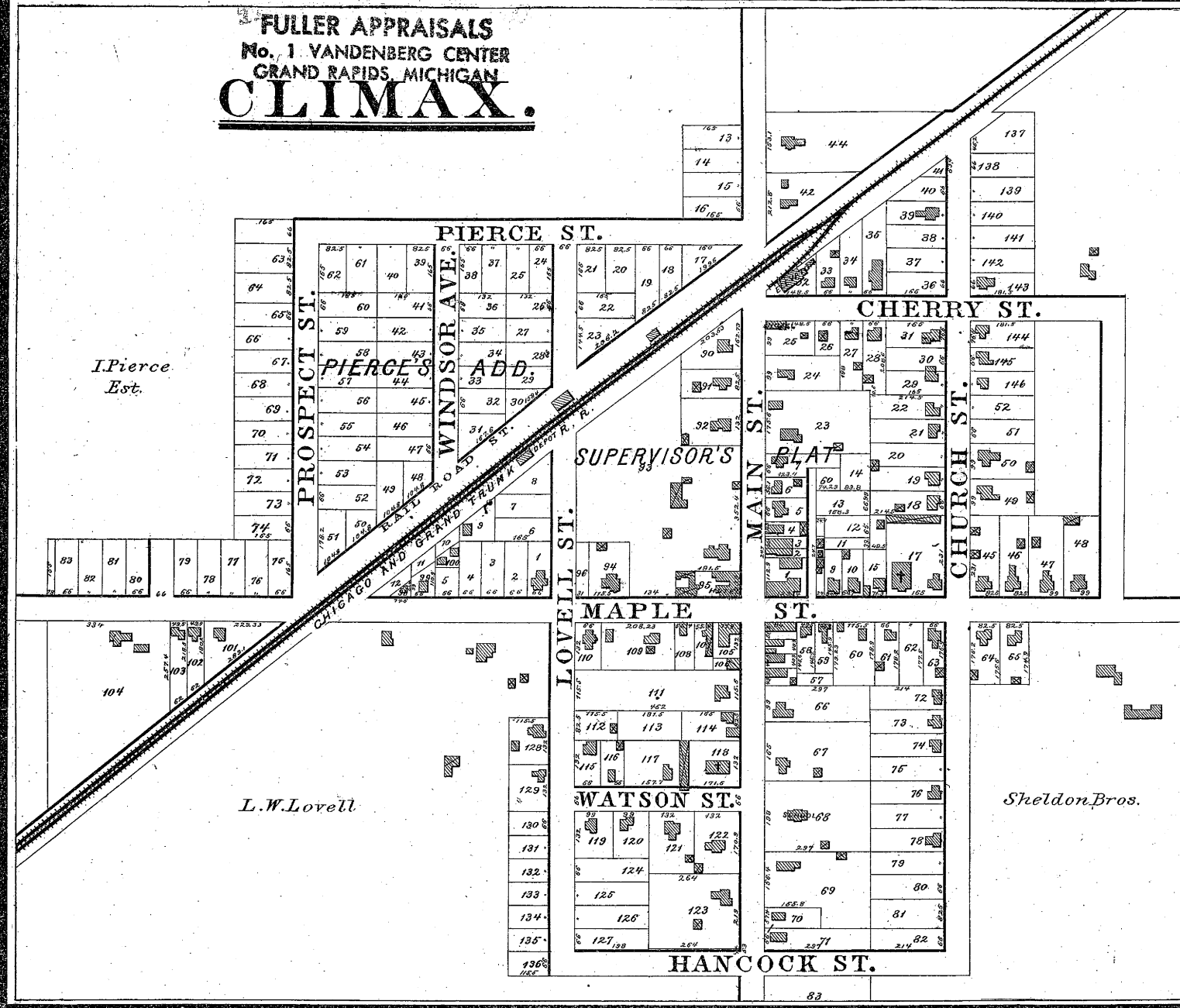
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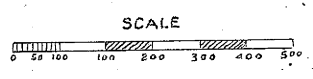


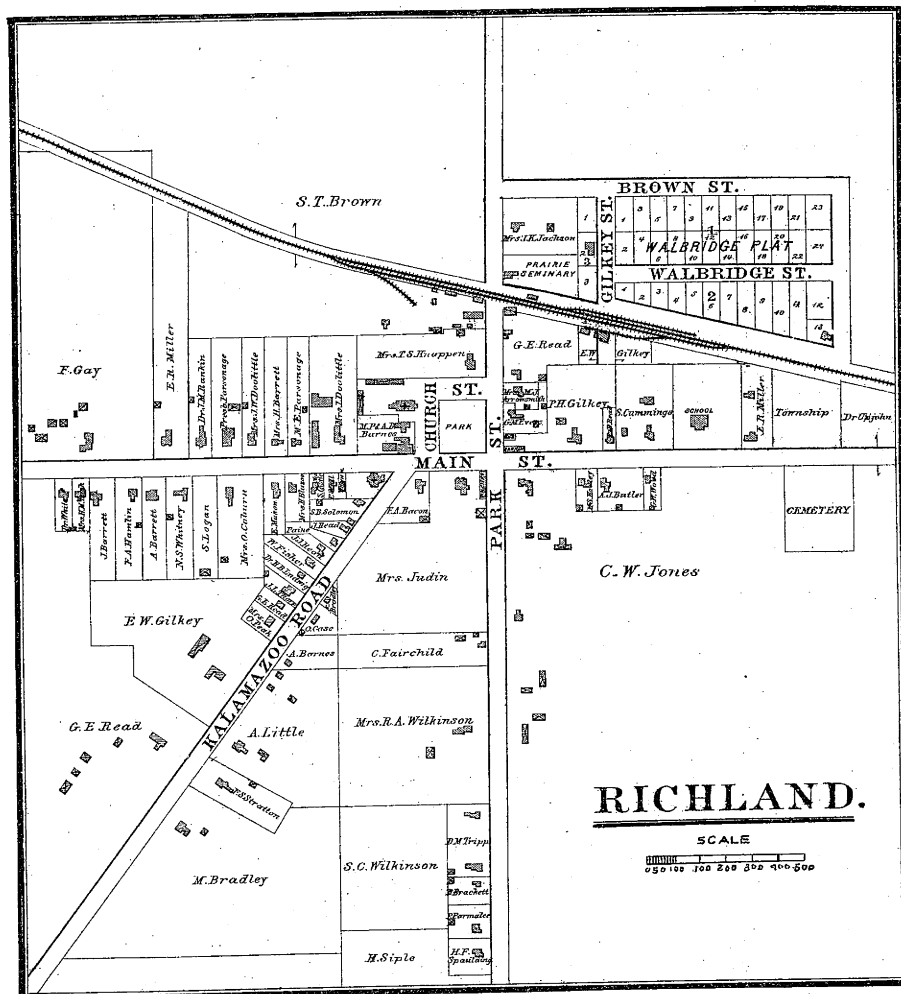


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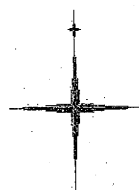
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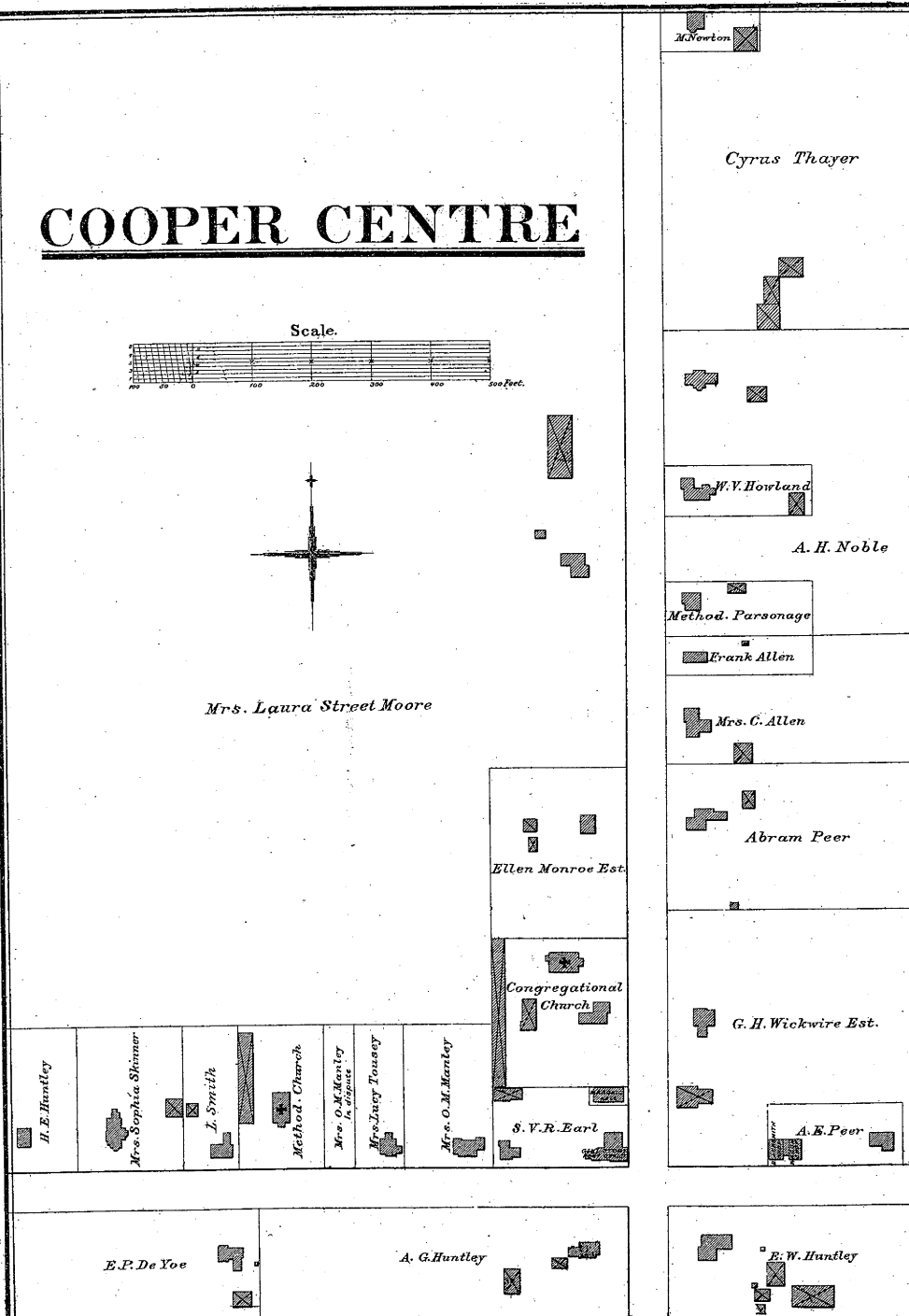
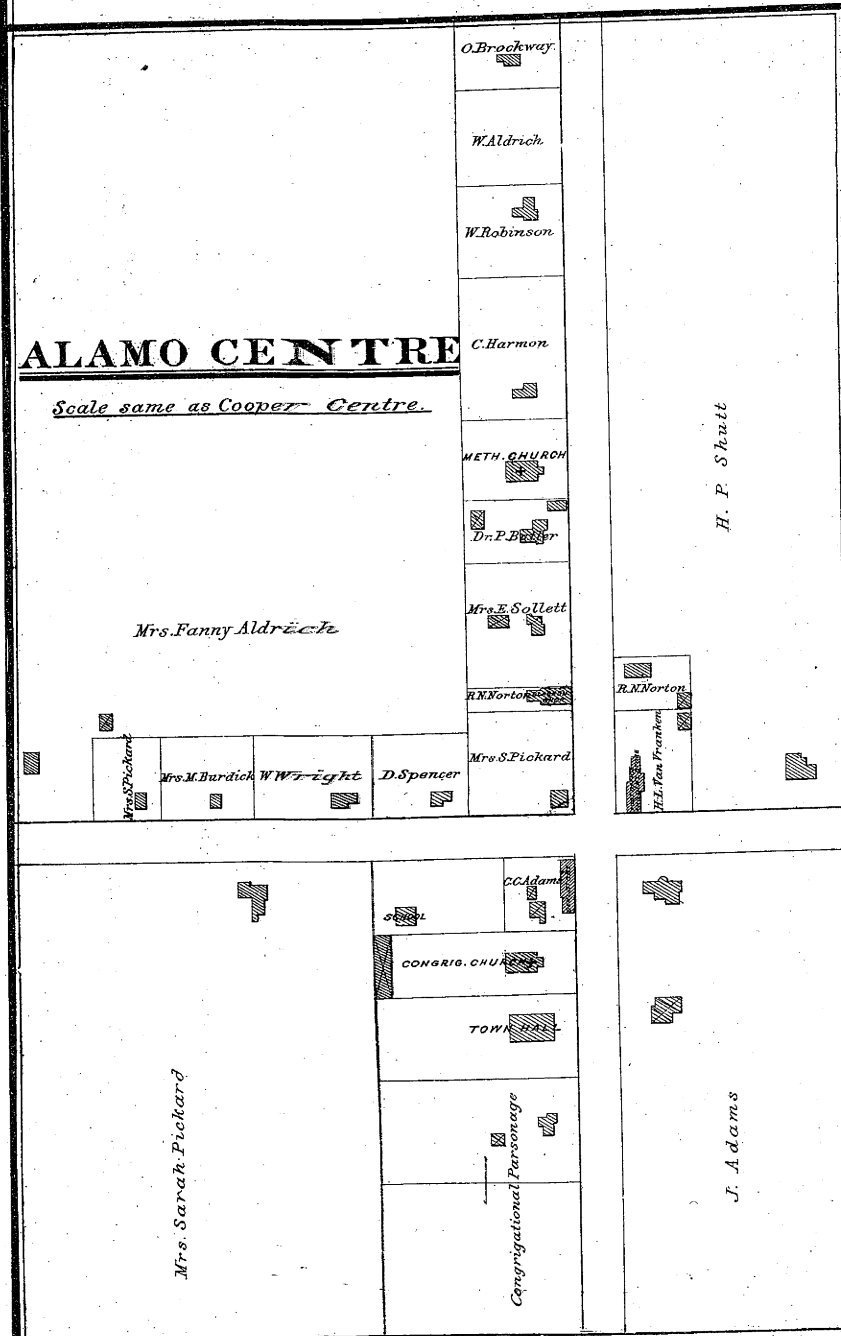


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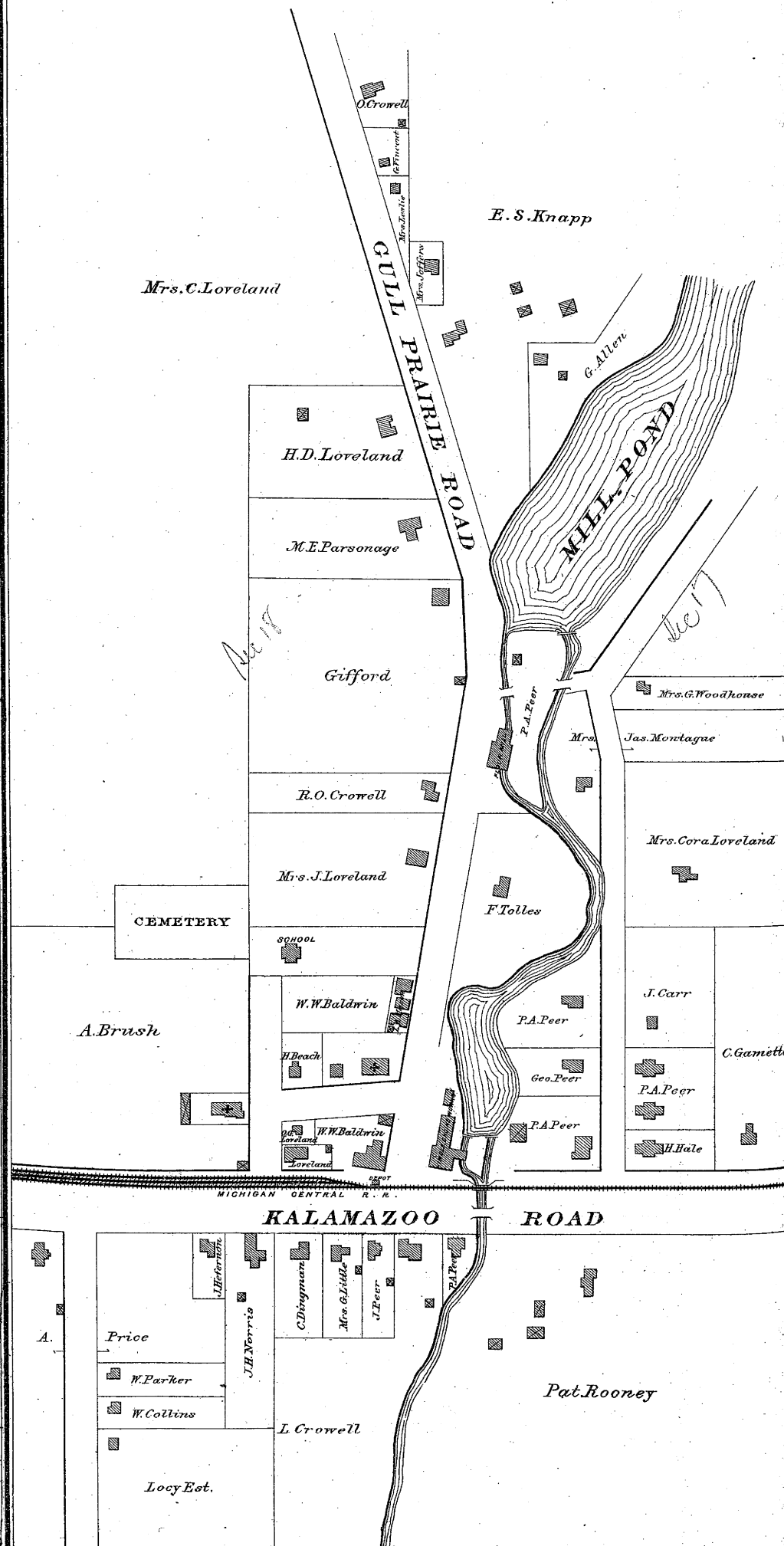


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HISTORY OF KALAMAZOO COUNTY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

PRE-HISTORIC.

IN writing a history of a County like this, so recently wrested from the dominion of savagery and state of undisturbed Nature, a brief review of its original condition and the character of its inhabitants, from the earliest time, is important as well as interesting. Before the Indian tribes came, and beyond any traditions which the red men possessed, a great population of an unknown people, the Mound Builders, so-called, occupied this territory, traces of their former presence being found abundantly by the first white settlers, in the tumuli and garden beds scattered at intervals over the face of our County and elsewhere throughout the West, and excited the wonder and question of the antiquarian and the interest of the ordinary beholder. The origin of these earthworks and the people who made them is still a mystery. *

In regard to these, and other antiquities of Michigan the researches of students of this great subject has induced a change of former opinion, though much of it is necessarily still a matter of speculation. Recent investigation and discoveries incline to the opinion that man was on this continent as early as the latter portion of quaternary and pleistocene period, which sets back the peopling of this land many thousands of years. Whether this primitive people were autochthonous or not remains unsettled, is still a problem for the scientists to agree upon, but it is now generally held that the earliest and original population was intruded upon by other races, coming either from Asia or from the Islands of the Pacific Ocean, who are the progenitors of the present tribes and people who have since occupied the soil down to the present time. This covers a vast space of time and a great variety of people. Hubert Bancroft, in his work, the Native Races of the Pacific and Central America, gives a great antiquity to the Native Americans, and a high degree of civilization to the early inhabitants of Mexico and Central America, and favors the opinion of a separate origin for the early possessors of this continent. On the other hand H. W. Haynes doubts if there were any really civilized people here till the arrival of the White race, only a semi-barbarous people who had not reached a stage that could be truly called civilization. He believes that the so-called Indians, with their many divisions into numerous linguistic families, were comers to our shores, while the Mound Builders were the ancestors of the people since found in the occupation of the country, and that the Pueblos and Aztecs were the only peoples relatively further advanced than the others. However, this may be, it seems from the history of Mexico and Peru that a great and powerful people, possessing many of the arts unknown elsewhere in this land, and which in many respects compared favorably with those of contemporary times in the old world, were possessed by them; they had their great cities, immense armies, a

* The evidences of man in the glacial epoch have been recently summed up by Prof. F. W. Putnam and Dr. C. C. Abbott, two of the foremost authorities. They include the palæolithic implements which Dr. Abbott has found from time to time in the Delaware gravels since 1876. They show, remarks Prof. P., that man in this early period of his existence had learned to fashion out of rocks implements suited to his wants which were about the same used by people on both sides of the Atlantic, living under like conditions of climate and environment and when such animals as the mammoth and mastodon were his companions. The fact is established that man occupied a portion of North America, from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean at a time when the extreme Northern part of the U. S. territory was covered with ice. When we compare the facts now known,

hereditary royalty, a wonderful architecture, a numerous and powerful priest-hood, a well defined religion, a system of writing and records, and a literature which compares well with that of Europe—a domestic system, laws and observances which are wonderful to contemplate in the light of the fact that it was all their own, though so many of the records of this ancient and remarkable people were destroyed by the bigoted priests, who came with and after the Spanish Conquerors. By many the ancient Mexicans, the Almecs, Toltecs and Aztecs are thought to be the descendants of the mysterious Mound Builders. This brings us in close relation with the Mound Builders as the original inhabitants of this section of the country.

The great numbers of mounds and other earthworks in Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, the operations of the Mound Builders in the Lake Superior region, the frequency of copper instruments found in the soil, and the presence of obsidian, which could only come from Mexico, argue that these people were agricultural and commercial as well as religious, and possessed of a large degree of intelligence, and that the population was a very great one. Mr. Henry Gilman says that the discoveries on Isle Royal (Upper Peninsula) throw a new light on their character, giving us a higher conception of them, giving them something of the prowess and spirit of adventure of the higher races of men. The copper, the object of the mining, (and he describes at length their crude and laborious efforts and processes) to be available, must in all probability have been conveyed in vessels, great or small, across a stormy and treacherous sea, whose dangers are formidable to us now, often proving disastrous to them. Leaving their homes these men dared to face the unknown, to brave the hardships and perils of the deep and of the wilderness, actuated by an ambition equal to men of to-day. Such extensive operations as are shown to have existed in the copper regions required a system and



COURT HOUSE.

organization of no small extent. How did so great a population as was necessary to carry on their works, support life in that region. Did they work through the summer and return south in the winter? Grain food was raised for them. It was most likely transported to the Island in sufficient supply from a more southern latitude. The garden beds of the St. Joseph, Kalamazoo and Grand River Valleys demonstrate the agricultural habits of this ancient people, and the remains of their cultivated areas afford a clue as to the source of the chief part of the supplies required for the mining operations in the northern country. It is even hinted that a central government situated at the south ruled over the entire region from Mexico to Lake Superior. "If," says Mr. Gilman, "the ancient miners were not identical with the Mound Builders, at least commercial transactions existed between them. This is warranted by the constant finding, in the burial places of the Mexicans, of ornaments and utensils

from the Eastern side of this continent (Prof. P. continues) with those of the Western side, they seem to force us to accept a far larger occupation by man of the Western coast than of the Eastern, for not only on the Western side of the continent have his remains been found in zoological beds unquestionably earlier than the Mississippi Valleys, but he had at that time reached a development equal to that of the inhabitants of California at the time of the European contact so far as the character of the stone chipped, and polished stone, in plenty of shell beds found in the auriferous gravels, can tell the story.

made of Lake Superior copper. There appears a similarity in the characters and habits of the ancient Mexicans and the Mound Builders as further testimony in this direction."

How long this ancient and mysterious people occupied this region and by whom they were overcome and driven away or annihilated, as it is conceded they were, by a race of intruders more war-like and savage than they, is mere speculation; but from what evidence can be gleaned by examinations of such of their works as remain, it would seem to have been more than one thousand years ago, some writers say two thousand years.

THE INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

The next people who came to occupy the soil of this state was unquestionably the red men, though nothing can now be ascertained of what tribe they were. As early as 1670 this part of Michigan was under the dominion of the Miami Indians having their headquarters at St. Joseph. The Ottawas and Pottawatomies, driven out of Canada by the haughty and invincible Iroquois of New York and their allies of the east, the Romans of the Indian tribes, in turn with the help of the intrepid La Salle and his soldiers, overcame the Miamis and took possession of a large portion of what has since become Michigan Territory, extending their domain over portions of Illinois and Wisconsin. The sway of these tribes continued until by treaty their titles were extinguished, and their removal to the far west followed.

The Algonquin confederacy was the most powerful league of the red men that we have any record of among the western tribes, and under the leadership of the Pontiac (the foremost Indian of his race), who was an Ottawa, and in alliance with the French, waged a terrible war with the English, especially in this territory, which until a very recent date covered a large portion of the Northwest. The three tribes mentioned united in avenging the death of Pontiac to the almost extermination of the Illinois, the, at one time, most powerful of the western tribes, and thus obtained dominion over a great extent of territory, Illinois to the Mississippi including most of Wisconsin, a large portion of Indiana and east to Lake Erie. They, with the help of the French, drove out the Miamis from this section of country, whose headquarters for a very long period had been at St. Joseph on Lake Michigan, known as the fort of the Miamis. In 1812, the Pottawatomies and Ottawas are known to have assisted the English in their war against the United States, and for years afterwards, till sometime after the settlement by the whites in Kalamazoo County, they made annual visits from all points of this section to Malden, Canada, to receive gifts from the English Government, though at peace with our people. In this County Sagimaw was the chief at Prairie Ronde, Noonday (an Ottawa), at Grand Rapids, Macsauba in Allegan and Kalamazoo, Pokagon and Weesaw in Cass County, and other minor chiefs. Topenebee was the grand chief of the Pottawatomies of the Northwest. In 1795, he signed the treaty deeding southern Ohio to the United States. Subsequently he signed the treaties in which cession of lands were made in Northwestern Ohio, nearly all of Indiana and Michigan and parts of Illinois and Wisconsin. His name translated is "Peacemaker" which he well deserves. It was he who in 1832, when the Black Hawk excitement was greatest, addressed his people against following the fortunes of that noted warrior, thus conferring a great benefit upon the settlers. When he gave his advice in council, Half-Day, a minor chief, denounced him as a coward, whereupon the old chief drew from his belt a big knife, at the same time warning Half-Day to defend himself. In a moment after Topenebee drove the knife into the body of his denouncer killing him instantly. The old chief was removed in 1838, with many of his people, to a point beyond the Mississippi. Pokagon was next in command, and occupied the region around the county which now bears his name, Pokagon town and village, near Niles, and was regarded with great favor by the whites, and was their efficient friend. He became a Catholic early in life and adhered to that religion. His moral influence with his people was great. By the treaty of 1833, made at Chicago, Pokagon and his band were exempted from removal. After this he purchased a large tract of land in Silver Creek where he remained till his death. Weesaw was then in command, a noble looking man, a fast friend of the whites. In 1832, he removed from his former home in the north-east portion of Cass county to the west part of VanBuren county. He had three wives, the former was a daughter of Topenebee.

The Pottawatomies were a good class of people, domestic in their habits. They had small farms or rather gardens, fenced in from their ponies by brush wood on three sides, and next to the prairie with poles laid in posts or crutches. The women attended to the raising of crops, the men considering their

duty to be to provide game—"hunting, fishing and war." They raised corn, potatoes, beans and sometimes pumpkins and melons. They dried corn and with the beans secured them in bark receptacles and placed them in caches (hiding places) in the ground, carefully prepared to keep the material securely from the elements. It is stated that the Indians had no regular villages but moved from one place to another as circumstances required. When the crops were gathered they would leave their summer quarters and go on hunting excursions. It is known that for years they had headquarters at Mackinac (for some near favorite place) in the winter, in the warm season coming down in large fleets to the south to make sugar in the spring, and in the summer to raise crops, and in cases of short supply they would appear to gather the provisions stored in caches. Their language was brief and expressive accompanied by very telling gestures even more expressive than a language itself. Their marriages were brought about by the parents. If the man and woman after living together for a time were not suited to each other they were at liberty to separate and could marry again. Their mode of burial was various. Sometimes the body was enclosed in a log hewn out to receive it, and buried; others in a sitting posture; others in pens with food and their earthly possessions enclosed. These graves or burial places were marked so that the rank and character and position of the person buried could be readily distinguished by the red men for a great time afterwards. The children before they could walk were carried strapped to a board. The old and decrepid were sometimes summarily disposed of as a burden that should be put out of the way.

Sagimaw, the chief in this vicinity, is described as a truly noble savage, a gentleman in all his instincts, a warm friend of the settlers and every way worthy of the esteem in which he was held by the white and the red people. Hon. E. Lakin Brown, of Schoolcraft, in his beautiful poem, "Wa-we-os-co-tang," the Indian name of Prairie Ronde, descriptive of the greatest prairie in Michigan, says:

"I knew the well, fair Wa-we-os-co-tang,
When the shrill whoop along thy borders rang;
When thy proud sons thy broad area trod
And owned no better title than from God.
By Nature taught they knew no human law
Save the mild rule of gray-haired Sagimaw."

It is not proposed to go into a history of all the wars which occurred among the Indians, and the devastating and cruel conflict of the French against the English and the English against the French and Americans, in all of which the red men took an active part as allies of one side or the other, nor more than allude to the great Pontiac and Tecumseh war in which Michigan Indians took the leading part, but before peace at last came there was a long, bloody and frightful contest. During the Revolution Detroit became the centre of British power, the French who had held sway for many years having been overcome by the English armies. The relentless and cruel warfare which was carried on against border settlements received its inspiration and direction through the English Governor, Hamilton, at Detroit. The Indian power in the Northwest was fearfully great. British gold was used without stint or scruple to harass and cripple the struggling colonies; the savage in his ferocity spared neither age nor sex, though as yet no settlements of the whites had been established in western Michigan, but the settlements in the various portions of the Northwest were visited by the horrors of Indian warfare. The Ottawas and Pottawatomies were allies of the British power and took part in the bloody contests. They were, both tribes, engaged under Pontiac, who was a Ottawa, in the siege and battles about Detroit. Sir William Johnson, the best authority, gives the following estimate of the numbers of Indian warriors of the Northwest in his time.

Wyandotte, at Detroit and Sandusky.....	450
Pottawatomies, at St. Joseph.....	350
Ottawas and Chippewas, at Muskegon.....	1300
“ “ “ elsewhere.....	4000
Sacs, Foxes and Menominees, West of Green Bay.....	1170
Menominees, Kickapoos and Piankas, on the Wabash.....	800
Shawnees, Sciota Valley.....	300
Delaware, Muskingum Valley.....	600

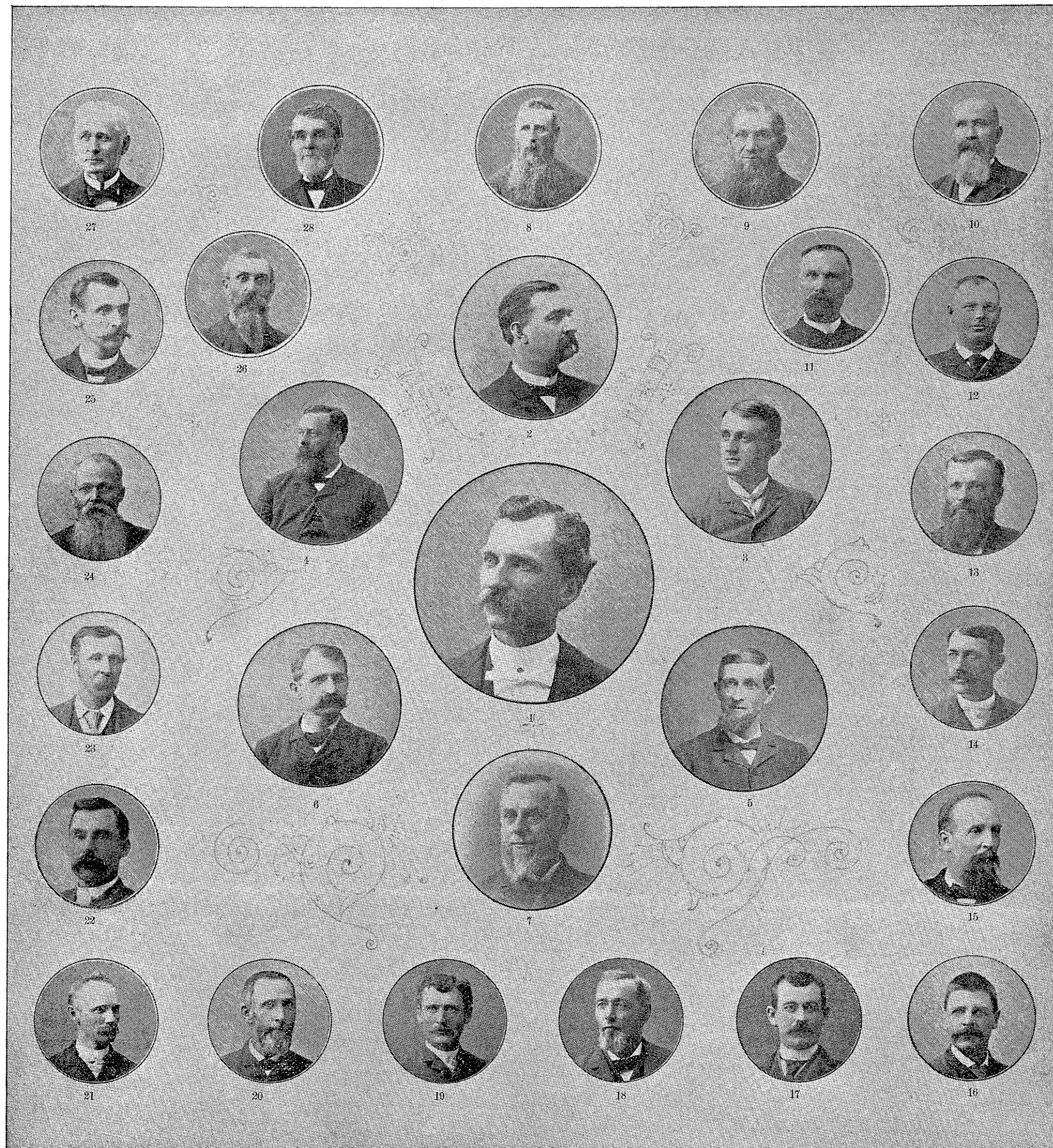
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This does not include the Illinois Indians, of whose numbers he gave no estimate.

The annals of this bloody period occupy many pages of history. The last event of the border war was the investment of Fort Henry at Wheeling, by a force of 350 Indians, under the notorious George

COUNTY OFFICERS.

1. GEORGE M. BUCK,
Judge of Circuit Court.
2. THERON F. GIDDINGS,
County Clerk.
3. GEORGE P. HOPKINS,
Prosecuting Attorney.
4. JAMES M. DAVIS,
Judge of Probate.
5. SIDNEY DUNN,
County Treasurer.
6. HOLLAND SIMMONS,
County Register of Deeds.
7. JOHN H. DIX,
Sheriff.



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

8. A. A. HOLCOMB, Wakeshma.
 9. E. T. LOVELL, Climax.
 10. CYRUS THAYER, Cooper.
 11. O. F. McCLARY, Charleston.
 12. CHARLES MORSE, Brady.
 13. GUSTAVUS M. GATES, Comstock.
 14. R. P. HUBBARD, Alamo.
 15. CHAS. C. CURTENIUS, Kalamazoo.
 16. NATHAN S. KINNEY, Oshtemo.
 17. M. L. ROBINSON, Pavilion.
 18. H. C. AMES, Portage.
 19. JAMES NESBITT, Prairie Ronde.
 20. N. S. WHITNEY, Richland.
 21. W. J. BRISTOL, Ross.
 22. W. B. COBB, Schoolcraft.
 23. ALBERT NEWKIRK, Texas.
- Kalamazoo City—
24. LEVI HICKS, First Ward.
 25. WM. A. FORBES, Second Ward.
 26. GEORGE E. CURTISS, Third Ward.
 27. JAMES B. COBB, Fourth Ward.
 28. EDWIN BURDICK, Fifth Ward.

Girty and a Company of the Queen's rangers under Capt. Pratt, but reinforcement arriving the Indians fled. Peace was not formally proclaimed till April 1783, but a state of quietude had existed for months. At the time of the treaty, the Northwest, although never completely conquered by American armies, became a part of the American colonies. Detroit and the dependencies continued to be occupied by the British until July 1796, when for the first time the whole Northwest came under the dominion of the American flag.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate of Michigan is much affected by local causes and among these the great lakes have a prominent impression. The winter isothermal lines are deflected northerly and the summer lines southerly in approaching these bodies of water. Their vicinity is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than places in the same parallel removed from them except in the immediate vicinity of the Ocean. Detroit has a mean summer temperature of 67 degrees, and a mean temperature of 26 degrees, a lower summer temperature than Montreal though the latter is five degrees further north. St. Paul is three degrees hotter in summer than Chicago. Sault Ste Marie and Marquette have a summer mean of 62 degrees, and winter 18 degrees. New York 72 degrees summer, and a winter of 31 degrees. Through this section of the country there then is a difference in the means of January and March of nine to ten degrees. The rainfall here is about ten inches. For the spring months the fall is about eight inches, the winter precipitation is about six inches. The western border of Michigan is still more favorably affected. It is claimed the mercury never falls below 16 degrees as an extreme mean on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, even as far north as Traverse bay, a latitude in which elsewhere both east and west has at periods of extreme cold fallen as low as 40 degrees. The wonderful advantages possessed by this favored coast of our peninsula have procured for it an enviable celebrity. It is becoming the most noted fruit region of the United States, having all the advantages of Ohio, Missouri California, without their drawbacks.

Peaches, grapes, and other fruits that yield to the severity of cold climate, bear regularly and abundantly. The summer heat is attained in July and the decline through autumn is gradual until September, ranging six to eight degrees below those from summer to those of autumn. From September the decline is more rapid to October, which represents the means of autumn to winter of about 27 degrees.

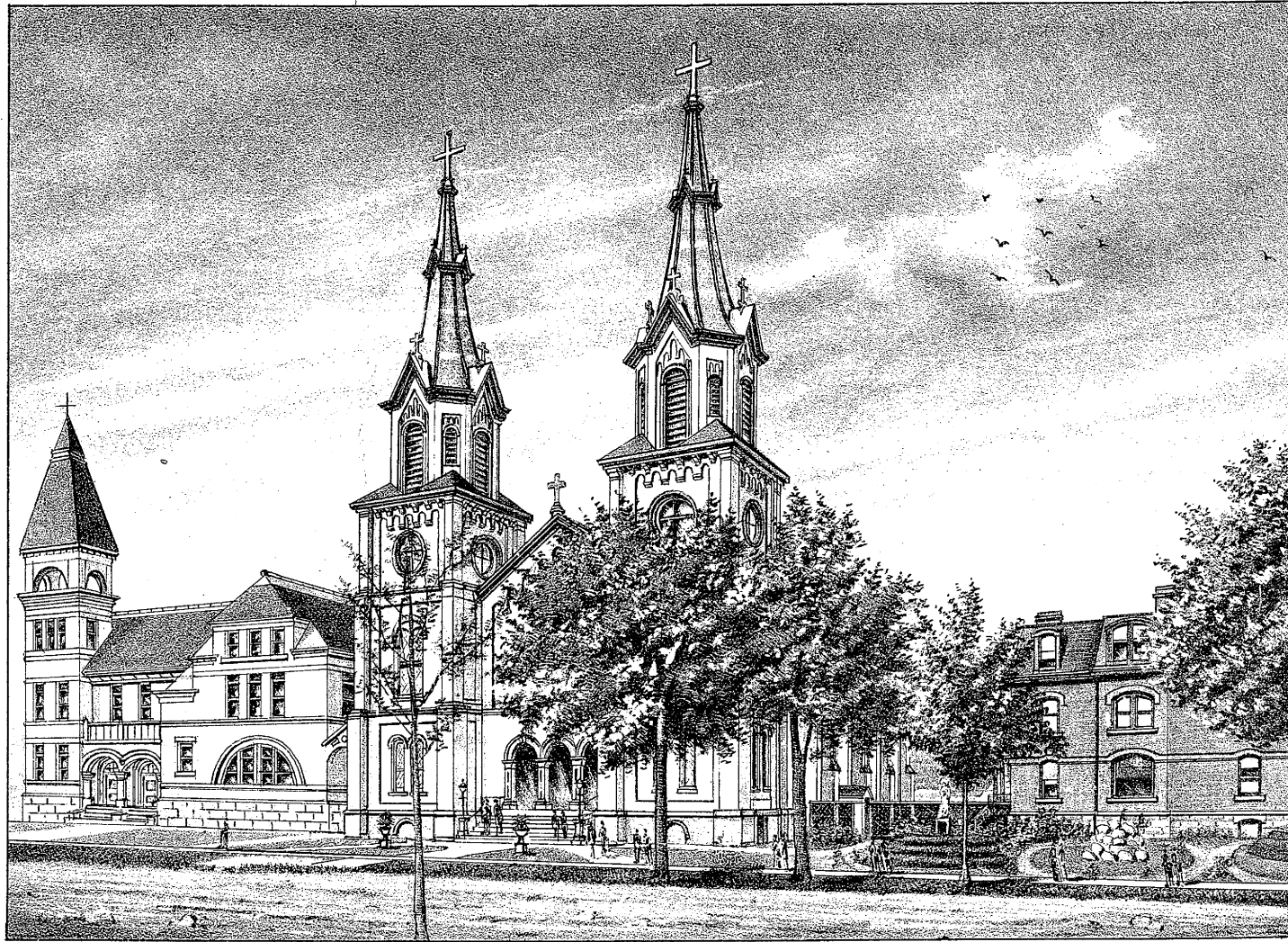
The prevailing winds in western Michigan are westerly, varying from southwest to northwest, but seldom east and southeast; in the spring the east and northeast winds prevail nearly one-half the time, varying from east to west and northeast to south. In some spring months, usually March and April, east and north east winds are the prevailing ones. At other times westerly. In summer from south to west, but few northwest or southeast. In autumn westerly, varying from southwest and south, but a westerly wind holds two-thirds of the time. The average may be stated to be two-thirds as southwest and north winds. The climate of Michigan may be called a dry one if we consider the total amount of rainfall.

Rain storms occur in the locality under the cool shades of the night preceeded and followed by cloudless days. We have more clear firmament and of a deeper depth of blue in one month than has Italy in half of the year. The summers are warm, some days reaching as high as 95 Fahrenheit, but with cool, delicious nights. The serenity of the Michigan autumn is famous and the beauty of an autumnal twilight is the admiration of new comers. They are preceeded by magnificent sunsets nowhere else exceeded in gorgeous beauty. The sun seems to set in a sea of golden flame, which reflects upon the golden clouds from the horizon to the zenith. This is succeeded by a brilliant orange which grows fainter and vanishes with the twilight. The same appearances, though less splendid, are exhibited in the morning. The climate is a healthy one, a pure atmosphere, a country covered with clear crystal lakes or living springs of healthful waters which discharge themselves into these lakes through lively channels. In winter travel is seldom blockaded; temperature not often below six to ten degrees below freezing. Winters are generally mild and generally open. Drouth prevails in autumn.

We have early springs. The Poplar, Elm, Maple, and Willow put forth leaves from April 1 to 20; wild flowers appear April 10th to May 1st. Pear and apple, 1st to 20th of May—average May 12th. The earliest budding of these trees known here was March 11th, 1845. Steamboats have been known to arrive in Detroit from Buffalo as early as April 5th.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

Kalamazoo county is generally level, though sufficiently undulating to conduct off the water in swiftly running streams. A range of bluffs or terraces rise on either side of the Kalamazoo River, showing that in the course of ages it had cut its way down to its present bed from a considerable height, from the east side of the county and beyond, west to Kalamazoo, where it turns to the north with a narrower gorge, to Allegan county, through a like boundary of hills making its way to Lake Michigan. West of Kalamazoo and south, the table land is high, and with a hilly surface. The streams from all this section run into the comparatively narrow but most beautiful



CATHOLIC CHURCH, KALAMAZOO.

valley, of the Kalamazoo. The county is divided into prairies, opening and heavily timbered lands. Above one-third of the county in the early days was of heavy timber, of beach, maple, ash, basswood, whitewood, oak, blackwalnut, etc. There are eight prairies, viz., Prairie Ronde, Gourdneck, Genessee, Grand, Tollands, Gull, Dry and Climax, in all about one-eighth of the county. Every portion of the county is admirably adapted to agriculture. The soil is a black loam, very rich and fertile. There were numerous mill sites in different parts of the county. The principal of these streams are the Portage of the St. Joseph and Portage river of the Kalamazoo, Gull creek, with several smaller streams, including the famous trout stream, Spring Brook.

The rivers of interior Michigan are not large but quite numerous, having, according to their volume of water, a greater length for their mouths to where they rise than is usual in some other states, owing probably to the uniformity of their descent and more favorable structure of the interior to furnish them

constant supplies. The largest rivers in the lower peninsula are the Grand, Muskegon, St. Joseph and Kalamazoo. These latter flow generally westward to Lake Michigan. Those flowing eastward are smaller streams, owing to the position of the dividing ridge which is considerably east of the center of the peninsula. The largest of these are the Rouge, Raisin, Clinton and Huron. These all with the exception of the Muskegon, originate in Hillsdale county. Michigan is truly a lake country. Not only is it surrounded, but the interior is interspersed with them, from one border to the other, especially the southern half of the peninsula is maculated with small lakes of every form and size, from an area of one acre to those of a thousand acres or more. Kalamazoo county is specially endowed with pure, picturesque and healthy bodies of water. They are usually deep with gravelly bottoms, waters transparent and of a cool temperature at all seasons of the year, stocked with a good variety of excellent fish and the home of various kinds of aquatic fowl. The streams afford fine trout fishing, equal in all respects to those found in New England and the Northern part of this state. A number of these lakes in our county are very popular as summer resorts for the people of this city and other towns.

THE LAND SYSTEM.

The land system of the government was organized at an early day and proved a wise and practical one. In every land district as surveyed and open to purchase, an office was established which has effected the sale of all public lands included therein. The officers were register and receiver. The lands by proclamation of the President were offered for sale by auction of half quarter sections. If no one bid for it at \$1.25 per acre it is subject to private entry at any time after, upon payment at the time of entry \$1.25 per acre, spot cash. In special cases congress granted pre-emption rights where settlements and improvements had been made prior to public sale. Pre-emption rights conferred the privilege only of purchasing the tract containing the improvements at \$1.25 per acre, by the possessor, without the risk of purchasing at public sale. Resident and non-resident land holders are upon an equality as regards taxation. All taxes on real estate are assessed to the person who is the owner or in occupancy of the same.

There were five land districts in Michigan in 1834, viz., Detroit, Monroe, Kalamazoo, Saginaw and Grand Rapids. They were established in the order named; that of Kalamazoo in 1834. Before that date the settlers of Kalamazoo and the country of south western Michigan were in the Monroe land district. Afterwards an office was opened at White Pigeon in 1831, from which place it was removed to Kalamazoo in 1834, and known as the Kalamazoo land district, which was a very large and comprehensive one, embracing the entire counties of Berrien, Cass, St. Joseph, Branch, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, VanBuren, Allegan, Barry and Ionia.

Congress in 1836 granted to this state for school purposes, section 16 of every surveyed township, 72 sections for the support of the University, five entire sections for the erection or completion of public buildings and a large allowance for public roads or canals in the state.

The Detroit land office was first opened in 1804, it would seem, merely for the adjustment of land titles, as none of the public domain had been sold previous to 1818, when the public lands were first brought into the market.

The total sales of the land office from 1831 to 1837, including those sold at White Pigeon, amounted to 3,869,235 acres, nearly all of which was sold at the office and in this place in the years 1834, 1835, 1836 and 1837.

PRIMITIVE APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The oak openings and the prairies of this county appeared to the first comers like stretches of paradise. Nothing could exceed the beauty of these landscapes when in their primeval state. The fires that had yearly swept over their surface had kept down the underbrush and trimmed the trees to a height of about 15 feet, above which were large spreading tops. On the surface was a rich carpet of grass, ornamented and interspersed with a great profusion of wild flowers of various hues and fragrance. The wild strawberries in their season were so plenty that the cows at the time of the first settlement, often came home at nightfall with their hoofs stained with the juice of that delicious fruit. In places where the fires did not run there were thickets of hazel bush, plums, and other underbrush, and in other points large ranges of blackberries, a great boon to the settlers for their abundant fruit. Speaking

of the flowers, a lady writer says: "When I made my first visit to these romantic regions, the scattered woods through which we rode for many miles, were lovely with the gosling green of half-opened leaves, and the sweet odors which exhaled with the dews of the morning and evening were beyond measure delicious to one who had been 'in cities pent.' I think the time was the first of April, and at that early season I improved the time when forced to leave the vehicle through fear of perilous mud holes and still more perilous half-bridged marshes, to pick some 20 varieties of flowers, some of them of rare and delicious beauty, and I am sure that if I had succeeded in inspiring my companion with one spark of my enthusiasm our 100 miles of travel would have occupied a week's time."

Hon. E. Lakin Brown, our pioneer poet, describes the appearance of Prairie Ronde, in the spring after the annual fires:

"A few returning suns and vernal showers,
And lo! one broad expanse of opening flowers;
First the blue violets ope their dreamy eyes,
And bathed in purple all the prairie lies;
Alternate colors bloom and disappear
In quick succession through the varying year.
All earthly glories pass away at last,
Fading and rustling in the autumn blast
Summer's bright children shrink and pass away;
And where but late their sweet perfume was shed,
The tall, rank, spike-grass waves its bristly head."

The prairies and oak openings were preferred by the Indians, for planting purposes, to the timbered lands. Signs of their corn fields were seen in the open places and prairies years after the whites came. The red men largely abandoned the cultivation of the soil when the settlers entered upon and occupied it. On this plain were a number of fields they had used, for one does not know how long. They also encamped on the river banks in the fishing seasons. Their wigwams were usually made of elm bark attached to poles or covered with mats. In the sugar season they would move to the maple woods and lay in a store of sugar. To protect their corn fields they would hopple their ponies with bark bands, and set stakes about the fields.

Previous to the settlement of this county there was established here, as early as 1820, a trading post of the American Fur Company. It was in the principal charge of Rix Robinson and his subordinates as agents until 1845 when it was abandoned. It was a great resort of the Indians where they obtained supplies of various kinds in exchange for peltries and such other materials as the traders could make use of. These posts were of considerable aid to the early settlers as they could often obtain articles of which they stood in need. These traders could not be called settlers. They made no effort to cultivate the land, or to obtain possessory rights to the soil. The post here was situated on the bank of the river in what is now Riverside cemetery, at a point on the river where the waters are shallow, and at most seasons of the year the Indians could ride to the opposite side on the backs of their ponies. The same fording place was made a like use of by the earliest comers before the ferry was established or a bridge built.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first actual settlement in this county by white people was at Prairie Ronde. In 1828 Basil Harrison came with his family from Ohio, and began the erection of a temporary dwelling on the north side of that broad and beautiful natural meadow, the largest and finest prairie in Michigan. He was followed soon after by Henry Whipple, Abner Calhoun, Christopher Bair, Erastus Guilford, A. J. Shaver, Wm. Duncan, Lucius Lyon, N. M. Thomas, Col. Arial Fellows and sons, and a number of others—forming quite a good sized colony. In 1832 Schoolcraft was quite a place, having a store, tavern (Johnson Patrick, landlord,) and "great expectations" of becoming a town of importance.

In 1830 a settlement was formed at Gull Prairie by Col. Isaac Barnes and quite a number of others, the place being called Geloster; at Climax by Caleb Eldred and others, and at Tolland's prairie, (Galesburg) by Wm. Tolland; Genesee prairie by Enoch Harris, a colored man, and others; Grand Prairie by Benjamin Drake, Ira and Allen Smith and others.

The first settler on the soil which is now the city of Kalamazoo was Titus Bronson. He came hither in June 1829 from Ann Arbor in this state, where he lived as well as in Oakland County for

several years. He followed the great St. Joseph trail and forded the river at the trading station, following up the trail till he came to the big mound in the Park that now bears his name. Here he built a fire and slept thereby that night. The next morning he looked over the valley and decided to locate at once. He then went south to Prairie Ronde. During the season he erected a rude cabin and also entered the land. Mr. Van Buren, of Galesburg in his sketch of the life of Titus Bronson says: "In the summer of 1829, Mr. Bronson discovered this region on the banks of the Kalamazoo, the Arcadia of Michigan, which so delighted him that he exclaimed in wonder: "Here is a fine place for a city; here I will pitch my tent and spend my days." His practical discernment recognized not only the beauty but the utility of the location, as he said to himself, "This will be a county-seat." He selected a place for a home, built a hut of tamarack poles that he carried on his back from a neighboring swamp near by, and covered it with grass. The Indians, it is said by some authorities, helped him to build his rude house. This done he considered his claim, in the light of the law then in vogue, established to the land he had selected. He passed the winter of 1829-30 in Prairie Ronde, and the next season (1830) he went to Ohio for his family.

Mr. Geddes says that Bronson with his wife and oldest daughter passed through Ann Arbor on their way to Kalamazoo in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen, Stephen Richardson, his wife's brother was with them. We can imagine them pushing out from Ann Arbor, into the trackless wilderness, threading their way along the Indian trail seeking a passage through the interminable forest with the slow-paced ox team, and the varied difficulties they had to encounter and overcome. Anxious hours, weary days, shelterless nights were spent before they reached their grass covered cabin among the burr oaks of his arcadian home. Here were the first inhabitants of Kalamazoo, the beginning of what has become our great, beautiful and prosperous city. On account of the illness of his wife the tamarack hut was not considered a suitable house for the coming winter, hence that season was spent by the family (Mr. Richardson with them) at the settlement on Prairie Ronde.

Early in the spring of 1831, Mr. Bronson erected a new log house on the north east corner of what is now Church and Main streets (the first one was north of this and near the banks of the Arcadia creek) and moved there with his family. In June following he entered at the land office the east half of the south-east quarter of section 15; this entered in his wife's name; and her brother, Stephen, at the same time, entered the west half of the same section. Mr. Bronson also entered land in other parts of this county. In the mean time he had secured the location of the county seat at this place and gave for public use the land covering the space from the corner of Rose and Burdick streets, west to Park Street and south to South street, including one square of 16 rods for court house, one square 16 rods for a jail, one square 16 rods for an academy, one square of eight rods for a common school, four squares of eight rods each for the first four religious denominations that become incorporated in said village. These gifts include what is now Bronson Park. He also gave a lot of two acres of ground for a cemetery. Governor Cass, on April 2d, 1831, approved the report of the commissioners which established a county seat at Bronson, as Kalamazoo was first called. During the latter part of this season Gen. Justus Burdick, of Vermont, purchased a part of Mr. Bronson's interest in the new village.

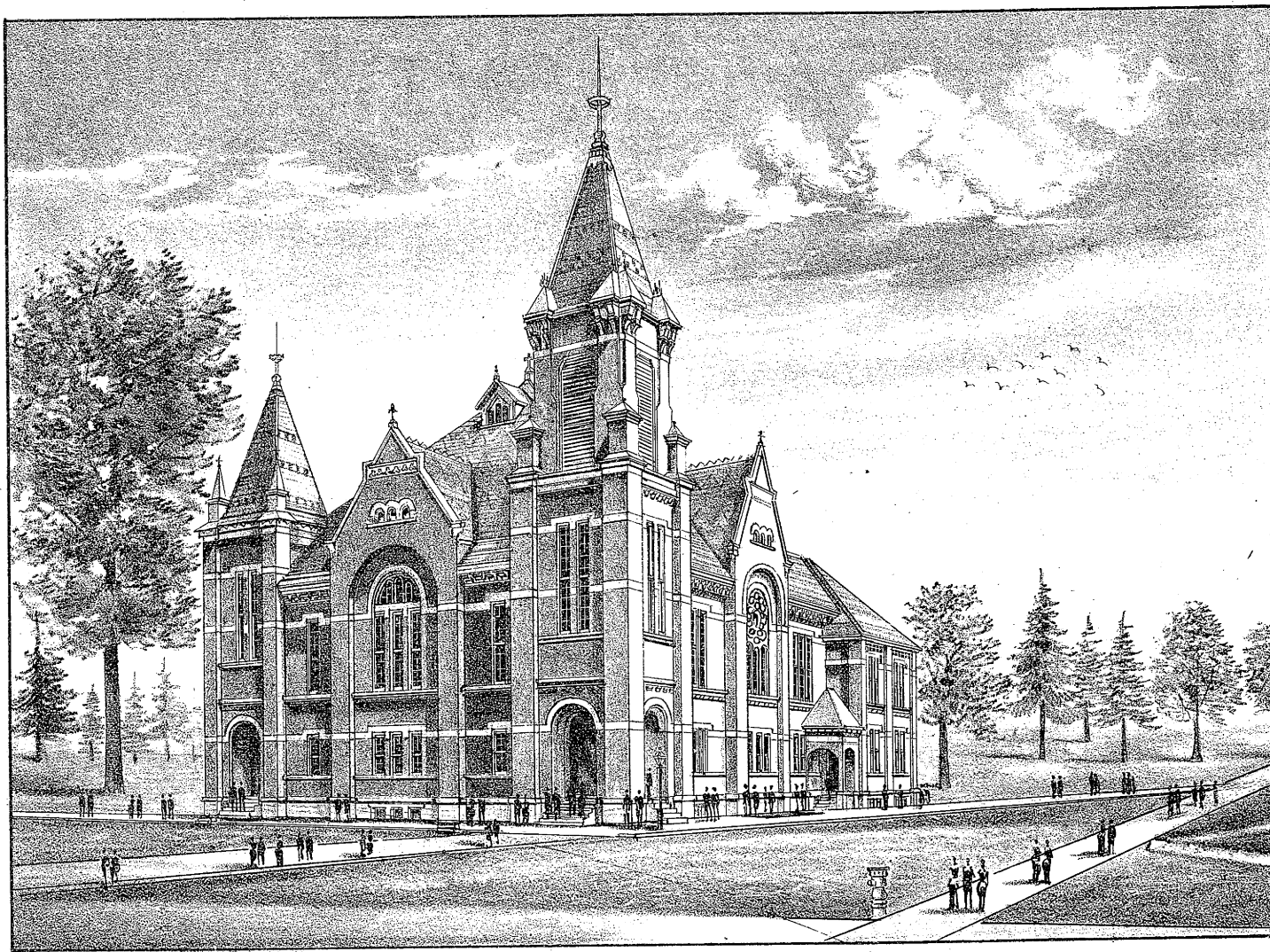
The original plats of the village of Bronson were three in number, viz. FIRST:—By Bronson & Richardson, recorded March 12, 1831. SECOND:—No proprietors given—evidently a re-plat of the first, THIRD:—By Titus and Sally Bronson, July 2nd, 1834. This was a new plat covering both the former ones substantially.

Subsequently Messrs. Justus Burdick, Thos. C. Sheldon, Lucius Lyon and others, obtained additional interests in the village, and in 1836 changed the name from Bronson to that of Kalamazoo. This so depressed and disheartened Mr. Bronson that he sold out all his interest here and removed to Davenport, Iowa, and to Henry, Ill., and finally, in 1852, went back to Connecticut, the home of his youth on a visit and was taken sick and died, a poor man, January, 1853. His wife died in 1842 in the west.

Very soon after Bronson came, William Harris, D. S. Dillie, Nathan Harrison, (son of Bazil Harrison,) William Mead and Elisha Hall arrived and settled here. Nathan Harrison raised a cabin

on the bank of the river at the foot of Main street and "run" a ferry till the bridge was built. Cyrus Lovell, our first lawyer, arrived in 1831. Messrs. Smith, E. L. Brown and H. B. Huston established a branch of their Schoolcraft dry-goods and miscellaneous store here. Dr. Abbott, Gen. Burdick, Rodney Seymour and others came and built houses, and began the cultivation of the soil.

In 1832 there was quite a colony here. The township of Arcadia was organized and the first election held at the house of Titus Bronson, which indeed was hotel, church and town hall. The township now embraced one-half of the county; Brady, including Prairie Ronde and the south part of the county, the other half. Caleb Eldred was elected Supervisor, and among the other officers was Titus Bronson. This year the Kalamazoo house was built and opened, Cyrus Burdick being the landlord. A saw mill was erected for Bronson on Portage Creek. Dr. Jonathan Abbott was made the post-master and a mail route established. Roads were sur-



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, KALAMAZOO.

veyed and worked; houses built and all the activities of a small settlement were at once put forth.

In this same year, 1832, also occurred the great scare of the Black Hawk war, which, not only here, but throughout all Michigan, was the cause of a great fear for a time, and for many months afterwards seriously affected immigration. A company of volunteers was promptly raised, almost in a day, and marched to Niles, when the news came that Black Hawk, and his warriors had been defeated by Col. Atkinson and the chief taken prisoner. Then the Michigan Militia marched home much to the joy and relief of their defenseless families.

The next year was still more prosperous, and Bronson became quite a busy hamlet, with stores, shops, and other means of meeting the wants of its inhabitants. In 1834 the land office was removed here from White Pigeon, and that event fixed the prosperity of the village. From that time till 1836-7 the land speculation brought thousands of people here to buy land, and scenes of wild excitement

prevailed. Two additional hotels were opened. There were not sufficient accommodations to feed and lodge the hordes of speculators and many were obliged to shift for themselves as best they could. In 1836 nearly 3,000,000 acres of land were sold at the land office here.

According to the census of 1837 the county was credited with 576 square miles. It had 21 saw mills, three grist mills, two distilleries, 34 merchants, raised 103,787 bushels of wheat, 1,060 bushels of rye, 80,964 bushels of corn 197,807 bushels of oats, 2,056 bushels of buckwheat, 865 pounds of flax; and had of stock 5,920 horses, 1,499 of sheep, 2,221, hogs, 8,490 head of cattle, and had 2,540.32 acres of university lands. It had also two banks, the branch of the Bank of Michigan, at Kalamazoo, and the Farmers' bank of Prairie Ronde, at Schoolcraft. Then came a period of reaction from the effects of speculation, and the colonists experienced times as "hard" as they had theretofore been "flush." Though the village grew in numbers and importance, it increased but slowly.

KALAMAZOO AS IT IS TO-DAY.

On the 2d day of February, A. D., 1846, the Michigan Central railroad was completed to Kalamazoo, and the first car arrived. In a few days thereafter the road was regularly opened for business. Then a new era in her prosperity dawned upon her, and from that day to the present she has continued her onward and upward march. In 1880 the Village became a City, and to day it contains a population of 22,000 people, and in all its appointments is one of the best and most attractive cities in Michigan for homes and for business. The population of this county is nearly 50,000.

Kalamazoo has all the conveniences and institutions of a first-class city. It has 20 miles of water pipe and more than 100 fire hydrants, each capable of doing as much work and even more efficiently, than a steam fire engine; a number of drinking fountains; the best of water works, and the purest of water for domestic purposes as well as for the supply and power for machinery; 15 miles of sewers, on the separate sewerage system, (the water works and sewers owned by the city), and an unsurpassed fire department. She has 20 churches, a number of them of rare beauty in appearance, style, and finish, and all well sustained. She has two places of amusement (the splendid academy of music, which has but few, if any, superiors in any city in the country); an opera house, (the Grand), besides many halls. She has a large college, with spacious grounds; two first-class ladies' seminaries; a Catholic school, besides several private schools; the best of public schools, for which ten fine school buildings are provided and filled to their utmost capacity; a popular commercial college; a ladies' library, with a splendid building and excellent collection of books; a fine hospital; two daily papers; five railroads; a fire alarm telegraph; telephone exchange; the Western Union and the Postal telegraph systems; numerous express companies; handsome railroad depots; gas and electric lights; hack and 'bus lines, besides many ten cent conveyances; finely appointed livery stables; the finest of drives about the city and country.

We have eight miles of street railway, with the prospect of an extension and improvement in the service now that it has come into the hands of a new, able and enterprising company; a new and

spacious government building (commenced), and prospectively new city public buildings; elegant stores and business places; a fine deanery connected with the Catholic church; splendid residences; beautiful parks and lawns; a large number of clubs, with pretty club houses, and withal a most enterprising as well as cultured population. There are many benevolent and other societies, among which are the Masonic, Odd-fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ladies' library and other clubs; German and Holland workingmen societies; Allemania society (Jewish), A. O. U. W., Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor, Kalamazoo Agricultural society, Colored Masonic lodge, I. O. of G. T., Childrens' home; Wilber's home for feeble minded; Industrial schools. The Kalamazoo Light Guard is one of the finest military companies in the State, and they have a spacious armory and headquarters.

Kalamazoo has a Business Men's association, with a large and effective membership; two flourishing building and loan associations; Citizens and Farmer's insurance companies; two flourishing Medical societies; Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations; the W. C. T. U., and numerous other associations and guilds. Best of hotels and markets. She has four National banks and one Savings bank.

Among the leading manufactories, of which she has abundance and is ever on the alert for more—and is continually adding to the number—may be mentioned the following, which are first-class

establishments: The Michigan buggy company; the Kalamazoo wagon company; the spring tooth harrow companies; the Kalamazoo wheel company; the Fuller wash-board; the St. John and the Cahill plow establishments; the Kalamazoo spring works; the Ihling Bros. & Everard, The Telegraph, Gazette, Kal. Publishing and Pease printing, binding and stationery companies; the railroad velocipede works; the extensive wind mill companies; agricultural implement works; the Kalamazoo paper mill; Allen's burial casket works; the numerous wagon and cart companies; the playing card company; the Cone coupler and carriage works; Mayor Hill's saw and other mill machinery works; the Upjohn pill and granule company; the Kreibel capsule company; several foundries; knitting works; steam laundries; over-all factory; pulley works; handle and bent wood factories; gas works; marble works; sash, door and blinds, and many others.

The product of the manufactories of the city, for the year 1889, is estimated at \$6,000,000; the capital employed about \$4,000,000; hands employed, 2,500, among

which are 300 females; paid for wages about \$2,000,000. Our water works have cost \$500,000 and our sewerage system, which is the separate, so called, has cost \$80,000.



ASYLUM. (FEMALE DEPARTMENT.)

THE CHURCHES IN KALAMAZOO.

The city is liberally supplied with houses of worship. Her churches will compare favorably with those of any town in the interior of Michigan in respect to the attendance, activity in the Master's work, for beauty of architecture, and in the character and ability of their pastors. The principal houses of worship are all new and have all the conveniences for carrying on the religious and social work of their congregations, and the seats are always filled at the Sabbath and evening meetings which occur during

THE MICHIGAN TRUST CO.
MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT

the week. Especial arrangements exists for Sunday school and for the great work which the women of the church are ever engaged in. In short, they are live churches, and exert a most beneficent, far-reaching influence for good.

ST. AUGUSTINE CHURCH.

Kalamazoo was very likely visited very early in the century by the Catholic missionaries, who cared for the Pottowatomies, who were mainly Catholic. The first appearance of a Catholic priest here to administer to the wants of the whites was in 1830. This place was afterwards attended by Catholic missionaries off and on from that time forward until the completion of the first church in 1851. It stood on the S. E. Corner of the present church square. An offer was made to the Catholics of one of the lots in the square facing the Park, but after the timber was on the ground for the building, the bishop refused to allow the building to proceed as the title was defective, it being entailed on the condition that it be used forever for church purposes. The first resident pastor officiated here on the second Sunday of October, 1856. There were 61 Catholic families in Kalamazoo county at that time, or about 305 souls.

The present church was dedicated by Arch Bishop Purcell, July 4th, 1869. (See cut, page 83.)

The parish school was organized in 1872. The pastor's residence was erected in 1887. The first wing of the proposed new school in 1868.

The parish now numbers about 600 families or 3,000 souls. Frank O'Brien, principal pastor and dean.

The priests who have attended to the wants of it members, since 1830, are as follows: Rev. Fathers Cullen, Cointet, Du'Ouest, Sorin, Barroux, Shortis, Kelly, Granger, Kilroy, L. Kilroy, Hennessey, Koopmans, Labelle, Kenedy, Driesson, Quin, Tierney, Murray, Kramer, Wernest, Bruck, Ries, VanStraulen, Doman, O'Brien, McManus, Thos. Ryan, John Ryan, H. De Gryse and Sinn.

This parish has furnished from the pupils of its schools, the following clergymen: Rev. John McManus, who died a martyr to the yellow fever plague, at Natchez; Very Rev. Thomas Tierney, Dean, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. James Wheeler, Detroit; Rev. Jos. McManus, Battle Creek.

Several of its children, both male and female, have joined the different orders of the church.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterians occupy the corner of Rose and South streets, opposite the public park with a large fine brick structure of the modern style completely appointed, with a large amphitheatre on the first floor, the seats sloping to the platform, with numerous aisles, and excellent means of ingress and egress through a spacious hall and passages above and to the outside. Above are the galleries with a hall, and on the east side an organ and choir loft. The interior walls are handsomely frescoed, and bear mottoes from the scriptures. There are means of egress from the rear of the main body to parlors above and below, and stairway leading to rooms in the second story. There is a commodious kitchen on the back part of the first story, also a large chapel used for prayer meetings, lectures, etc. The seating capacity of the church is, when crowded, about 1,200. (See cut, page 85.)

This edifice was built in the fall of 1884, upon the site of the old church, which was erected in 1850, and destroyed by fire on the night of December 20, 1883.

The church was organized, February 6, 1849, with 57 members; L. H. Trask, F. E. Woodward and W. P. Burrows, elders. February 25, 1858, others united with the society, and A. McCall, D. B. Webster, and Albert Arms, were elected additional elders, and Henry Gilbert, deacon. The new house of worship, erected the previous fall, was occupied, Rev. O. P. Hoyt, pastor.

This church has enjoyed great prosperity and a large increase of members yearly. Its pastors have been men of rare talent and ability, and its officers leading men of our city, and effective workers in the cause of religion. Rev. J. F. Loba, a young man of great ability and popularity, is the present pastor, and the congregation are active and alive to the interests of the society. The church has never been as prosperous, effective and beloved as now. Previous to 1849, the Presbyterians and Congregationalists worshiped together, in a small building on South street, from an early day, but about that

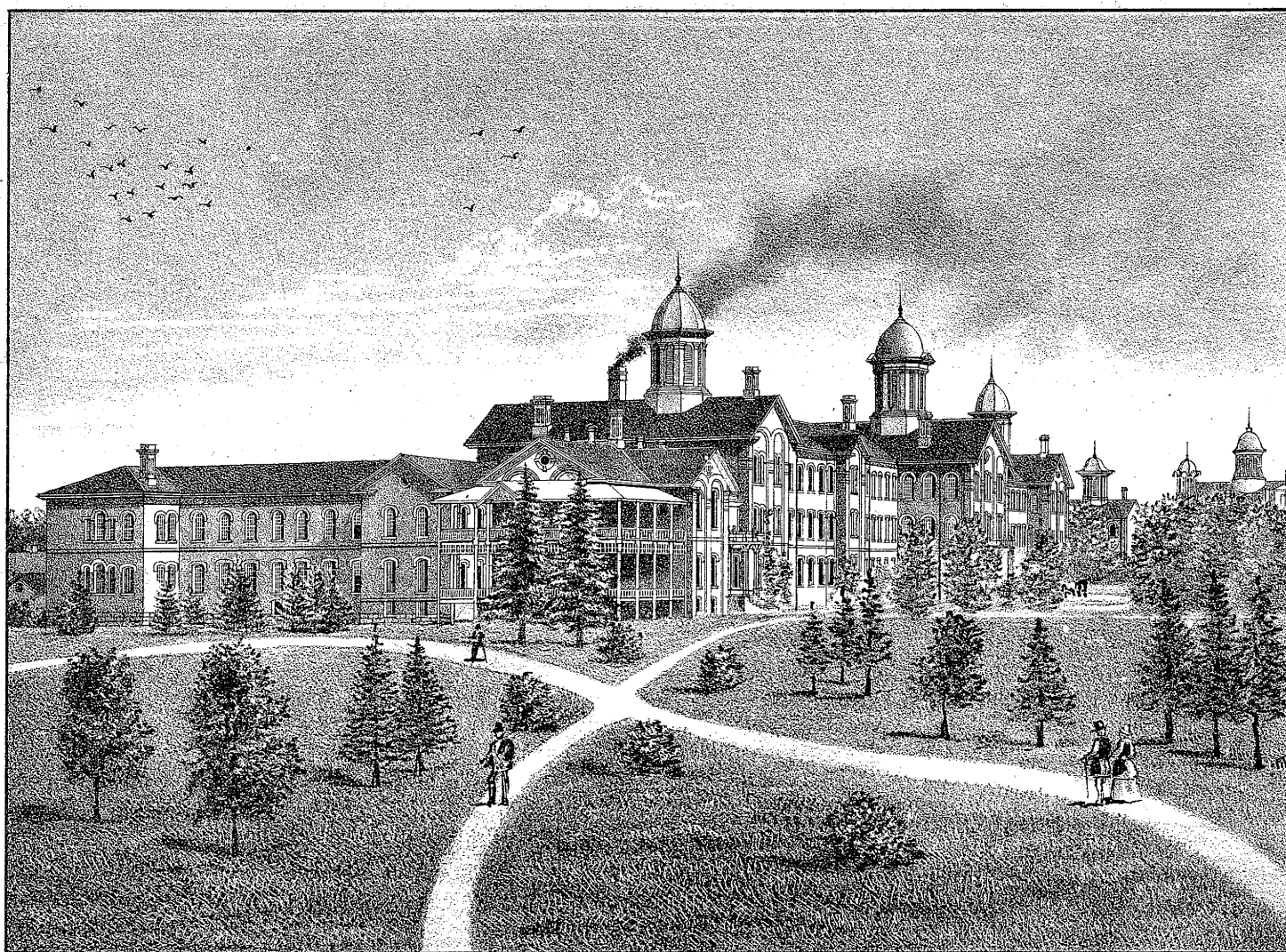
date the two societies divided and each established churches of their own. Rev. O. P. Hoyt was the first pastor.

The present officers are: Trustees, Alexander Cameron, Wm. H. Cobb, J. J. Morse, I. D. Bixby, John DeVisser; Clerk and treasurer, Jonathan Parsons; Deacons, P. L. Haines, John DeVisser, Solon G. Goodrich, Chas. Tiebout; Elders, Fred E. Woodward, Jonathan Parsons, A. W. Brownell, Dr. Ayres, Robert Corkey, W. F. Parsons, Henry Gilbert, Ambrose Nicholson.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

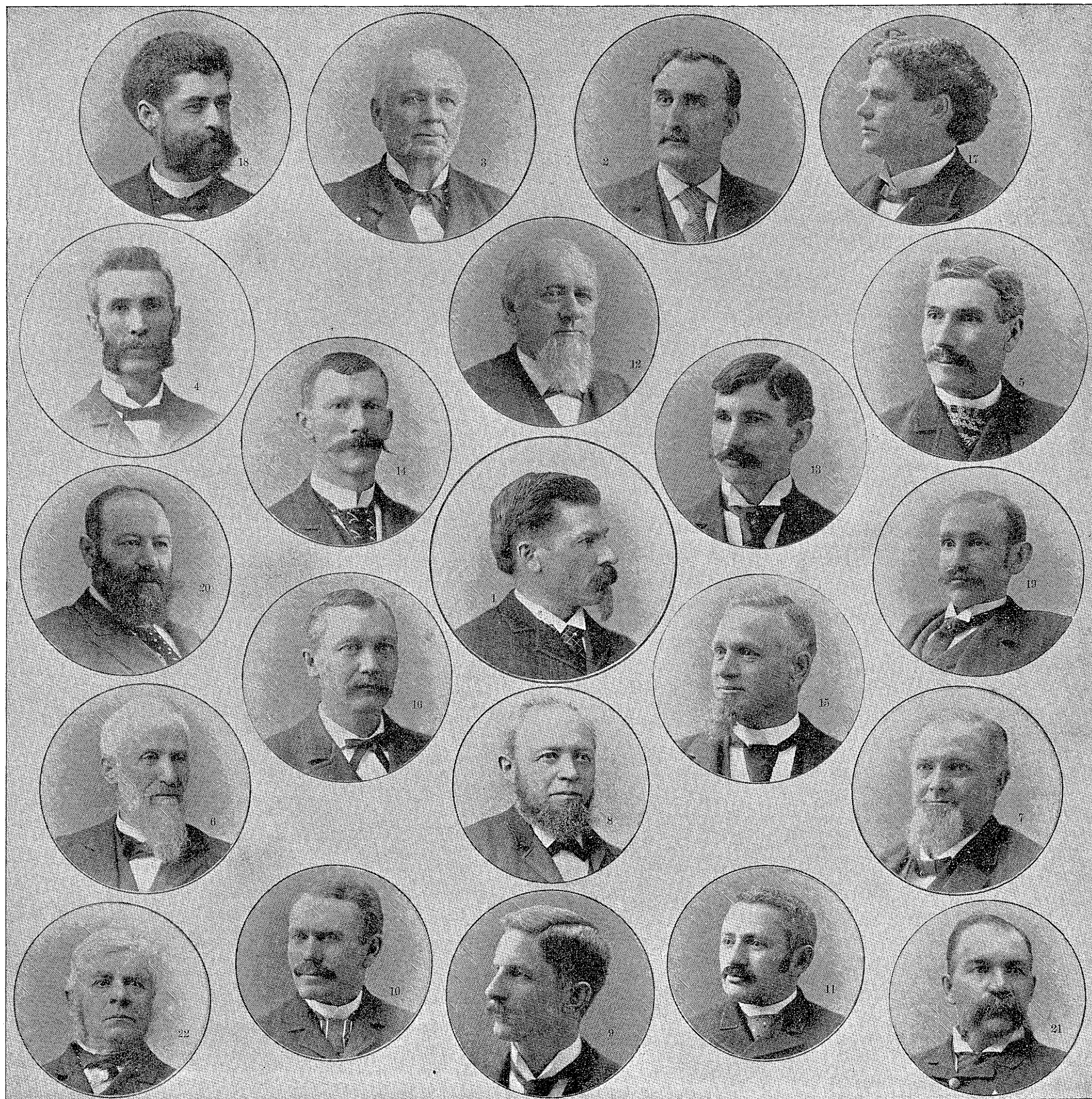
St. Luke's Episcopal church is on Lovell Street, head of St. John's place. It is of grey stone, and regarded as one of the finest church edifices in Michigan. Its interior is especially beautiful in style, decoration and arrangement. It is the admiration of all who see it. A full description of its finish and appointments would require more space than is possible to give in a work like this. It must be seen to be appreciated. It cost nearly \$40,000, and the funds were carefully and most effectively used.

The Episcopal society was first organized here in 1837, and occupied the south-east corner of Main and Park streets. In 1846, the new church was erected on the site of the former building. Rev. Mr. Conover, now of Owasso, was pastor for 11 years. In 1869 a portion of this society seceded and established St. John's church, which was erected in 1861, on the site of the present St. Luke's church, Rev. L. N. Freeman, formerly of St. Luke's was installed as pastor. Finally in 1884, under the ministration of Rev. R. E. Jones, the two societies were re-united, and the present superb church was erected, St. John's church having been pulled down, and old St. Luke's abandoned. Under Mr. Jones' rectorship the church society grew rapidly. Mr. Jones resigned in November, 1889, to accept a call at Columbus, Ohio, and Rev. C. P. Mills was appointed in his place. The present vestry is, T. P. Sheldon, Henry Brees, J. D. Burns, Dr. VanDeusen, F. B. Stockbridge, J. A. Newell, Giles C. Burnham, A. J. Mills, David Fisher, W. S. Dewing and F. P. Johnston. It was consecrated with imposing ceremonies, May 23, 1890.



ASYLUM, (MALE DEPARTMENT)

KALAMAZOO CITY COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.



ALDERMEN.

2. FRED. CELLEM, President of Council. *Chm. Com. on Sewers and Printing.*
3. WILLIAM H. COBB, *Chairm. Committee on Finance and Streets and Bridges.*
4. EDWARD McCAFFREY, *Chairman Committee on Police and Ordinances.*
5. JAMES N. STEARNS, *Chairm. Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.*
6. HENRY STERN, *Chairman Committee on Claims.*
7. WILLIAM E. HILL, *Chairman Committee on Fire and Water.*
8. WALTER HOEK, *Chairman Committee on Street Railways.*
9. JAMES W. STRUTHERS, *Chairman Committee on Health.*
10. JAMES A. TAYLOR, *Chairman Committee on License.*
11. JACOB LEVY, *Chairman Committee on City Lighting.*

1. OTTO IHLING, Mayor 1888-89.

OFFICERS.

12. WILLIAM W. PECK, *City Recorder.*
13. GEORGE R. BALCH, *City Clerk.*
14. HUGH BEGGS, *City Water Commissioner.*
15. GEORGE H. CHANDLER, *Chief Eng'r and Supt. City Water Works.*
16. BYRON J. HEALY, *Chief Engineer City Fire Department.*
17. JAMES H. KINNANE, *City Attorney.*
18. GEORGE S. PIERSON, *City Engineer.*
19. A. SIDNEY HAYS, *City Treasurer.*
20. ADOLPH HOTCHSTEIN, *City Health Officer.*
21. THOMAS F. OWENS, *City Marshal and Chief of Police.*
22. JOHN DESMIT, *City Street Commissioner.*

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized in 1837, by the Presbyterian church, changing form of government and other matters necessary. In 1849, a portion of the church withdrew, and organized the present 1st Presbyterian church; the remainder continued, and in 1852, erected a house of worship on the corner of Park and Academy streets, and made rapid growth. Among its pastors have been Rev. Edward Taylor, Rev. O. S. Dean, Rev. C. O. Brown and others. Its present pastor is Rev. W. A. Waterman, who succeeded Mr. Brown in 1887.

Early this present season plans were perfected for a new edifice, to cost about \$50,000, which is now enclosed and is receiving its interior finish, the congregation using the old St. Luke's church edifice for holding religious services.

This new church is a very commodious and beautiful structure of the latest style of architecture, and is the most attractive and elegant house of worship in the city, in many respects. It has all the appointments of the most approved and desirable style of churches. Its seating capacity will be about 1,500, with sloping seats and aisles, spacious halls, etc. When completed it will be one of the finest churches in Michigan. It has a fine gallery and other rooms. (Was dedicated Sunday, June 22, 1890.)

The officers are: W. A. Waterman, pastor; Deacons, Joseph O. Seeley, Penuel Hobbs, David Turnbull, Rev. Guy Van De Kreeke, John Gilmore, David Haines, Wm. Johnson; Clerk, M. B. Miller; Treasurer, David Haines; Trustees, D. B. Merrill, Leroy Cahill, L. M. Gates, S. A. Gibson, Wm. H. McCourtie, J. W. Osborn, Timothy Hudson, John Gilmore; President of Woman's Missionary Union, Mrs. W. A. Waterman; President of Ladies' Social Union, Mrs. C. H. Hayden.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist church, situated on the corner of Main and Church streets, was organized in 1836, Rev. Jeremiah Hall, pastor. Its first deacons were Ezekel Ransom and Enoch French. Mr. Hall served eight years, succeeded by J. A. B. Stone, assisted by W. L. Eaton. In August, 1852, Rev. S. Haskell became pastor, and served many years. The present house of worship, a very handsome building, was erected and dedicated, Oct., 1855. In 1865, a portion of the congregation dissolved their connection with the old church, established the Tabernacle church and held services for several years in the fireman's hall, under the preaching of Rev. Jeremiah Hall and Dr. J. A. B. Stone.

After a time the societies were re-united. The edifice was remodeled and the church has been greatly prospered, constituting one of our largest and most successful religious denominations. The audience room is lighted with electric lamps. In the basement is a large lecture room or chapel and other apartments. The Sunday School is very large. The Rev. J. A. Johnson, pastor.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

occupies a sightly location on the corner of Rose and Lovell streets, and is a very fine edifice, both inside and without, lighted by electric lights. It is handsomely frescoed; it has a large chapel in the rear. The audience room, with its spacious galleries, is very inviting and attractive. The society is one of the largest in the city, and the work of the church is carried on in the most exemplary and effective manner. It is indeed one of the most successful and harmonious evangelical churches in this state. The society was organized in 1833, and among its pastors have been the finest and ablest of the divines of the Methodist denomination in the Michigan conference. The present pastor is W. I. Cogshall, appointed last September. The church will seat 1,000. It was built in 1871.

SIMPSON M. E. CHURCH.—This pretty little church is on North Street and was opened for divine services in 1886. Its first regular installed pastor was Rev. E. J. Lumbar; its present pastor is

Rev. E. V. Armstrong. The church has a membership of 160, a congregation of about 250, and a Sunday school of 225, and is doing a great work in the Northern portion of the city. Judge J. M. Davis is superintendent of the Sunday school.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is situated on the corner of Burdick and Ransom streets. It has an interesting history, being established many years ago, as a mission, by several young ladies. Its growth was rapid and it became necessary to provide a pastor. For many years Rev. F. Z. Rossiter, one of our ablest and most efficient ministers, was appointed pastor and served with success and great acceptance until last season, when failing health caused him to retire. The present pastor is Rev. Edward Warren. The congregation is large; the Sunday school prosperous. For many years Mr. D. O. Roberts has been the superintendent. This church is much esteemed by the people.

FIRST REFORM CHURCH occupies an eligible and sightly position on Academy street, fronting the park. Its site was for many years occupied by the First Methodist denomination. The building was sold to this new society and the present building erected in 1870. It is a pretty and commodious structure, has a fine organ, and a congregation and membership that fills it to its utmost. There is in the city no better attended church than this. The services are in the Holland language. It has had quite a number of pastors, all of high rank, as to ability and devotion to the great work in hand. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Kolyn, who, in 1889, succeeded the lamented Rev. N. H. Dosker.

THE SECOND REFORMED CHURCH.—This is one of the youngest of our religious societies, and has from the time it was started, five years ago, been very successful. The younger members of the First Reform church (composed of the older Holland people, in which the services are conducted wholly in the Dutch language), felt the need of an English-speaking congregation and mode of worship, and finding the present church overcrowded, organized a new society. For a time they occupied the Unitarian church building, In the meantime a handsome and commodious house of worship was erected on South Park street. Rev. A. Vennema was the pastor and was very effective in building up the church. He was recently called to take charge of a large church in Rochester, N. Y. At present the society is without a pastor. The membership is nearly 200 with a large Sabbath school.

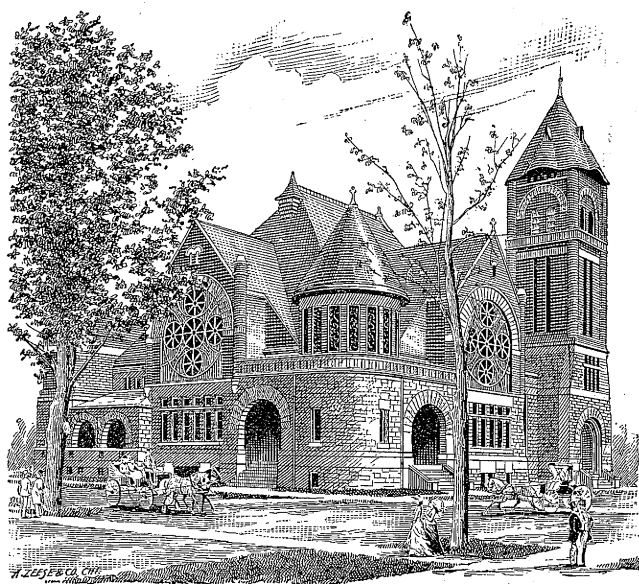
BETHEL CHURCH.—This is under the auspices of the Baptist denomination. It is on Parson's street, in the north part of the city, in charge of Rev. Mr. Donally. It has quite a large membership, and like all our churches is prospering, with a successful Sabbath school, and is making a healthful growth.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This society has an edifice on Pine street, and was established in 1750, and has been well sustained. Rev. Richard Miller is the pastor, who has recently come here. It has quite a large membership, and an active Sunday school. The services are in the German tongue.

HOLLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This young church organization is in fine condition; has 250 members, and a Sabbath school of 200 members. Rev. J. W. Poot, recently from Friesland, is one of our ablest divines, and by his eloquence and efficiency as a pastor, has rapidly built up the society, which fills the church at all its meetings. It is evident that a new church edifice will soon have to be erected to accommodate the growing congregation.

THE CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH.—This is a Holland church, and is situated on the corner of Walnut and John streets. It is at present without a pastor, but one is expected soon to take charge.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.—This pretty church stands on south Park street, near the corner of Cedar street. It was established in 1858. For a number of years, Rev. Mr. Flagg was its pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. G. C. Howland, now pastor of the Unitarian church of Lawrence, Kansas, a man of rare ability and universally beloved. He was pastor of this church for 12 years. For several years after Mr. Howland left, the church was without regular ministrations. But about a year ago Miss



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, KALAMAZOO.

FULLER APPRAISALS
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Caroline Bartlett, of Iowa, was called to the pastorage, and she has by her talent and excellent abilities, given new life and vigor to the society, and has called to the church a large and increasing attendance.

THE JEWISH CHURCH is situated on East South street. The congregation, Chebra Benai Israel, was organized according to the ancient Hebrew rules in 1866, and subsequently erected the synagogue. At present they have no pastor, Rabbi Meuler, who has been in charge for several years past, having recently accepted a charge in another place. The congregation, however, expect to supply a rabbi soon.

Connected with the First Baptist church is the Portage street mission, under charge of Mr. C. D. Hanscomb. The Congregational and Episcopal churches also have missions.

The colored people of the city have two churches, the A. M. E. church and the Second Baptist church. Both well sustained.

Kalamazoo has a high school, and seven other fine buildings, and nearly 6,000 children of school age. An additional school building is to be erected the coming year.

KALAMAZOO CITY OFFICERS.

The following are the city officers and heads of departments of the city of Kalamazoo, for 1890:

MAYOR.—William E. Hill.

ALDERMEN.—Jacob Levy, (resigned May, 1890, and Fred Cellum appointed to fill the vacancy), Edward McCaffrey, James N. Stearns, Walter Hoek, James W. Struthers, term ends April 13th, 1890; John A. Lamb, Thomas P. Gleason, J. R. Birge, Herbert H. Everard, James A. Taylor, term ends April 11th, 1892.

OFFICERS.—Wm. W. Peck, Judge of Recorder's Court; George R. Balch, City Clerk; Edgar Rasemann, Treasurer; Thomas F. Owens, Marshal; Joseph H. Harper, Ass't Marshal; James H. Kinnane, City Attorney; A. B. Cornell, M. D., Health Officer; Frank C. Balch, City engineer; Hathaway McAllister, Street Commissioner.

WATER DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.—Hugh Beggs, Water Commissioner; Geo. H. Chandler, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Water Works; Herman Watson, Assistant Engineer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.—Byron J. Healy, Chief Engineer; William H. Athey, Assistant Chief; Harry Reed, Superintendent of Fire Alarm. Headquarters at City Hall. No. 3, Hose Company, north Burdick street. Apparatus: One two-horse four-wheeled cart, four-wheeled fire extinguisher, hook and ladder truck, hose cart No. 3; fire alarm, telegraph and boxes, at different parts of the city. No city in the state is more fortunate in the absence of destructive fires than Kalamazoo. The service is thoroughly admirable throughout.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Circuit Court for Kalamazoo county is composed of the following officers:—Hon. Geo. M. Buck, Circuit Judge; George P. Hopkins, Prosecuting Attorney; Theron F. Giddings, Clerk; Orrin N. Giddings, Deputy Clerk; Charles H. McGurrin, Reporter; John H. Dix, Sheriff; Alfred S. Frost, Circuit

Court Commissioner and Master in Chancery; Adelbert D. Harris, Circuit Court Commissioner and Master in Chancery. Judge Buck's circuit is composed of Kalamazoo and Van Buren counties.

The present county officers are: John H. Dix, Sheriff; T. W. Smith, Deputy; James M. Davis, Judge of Probate; Theron F. Giddings, Clerk; Sydney Dunn, Treasurer; Holland Simmons, Register of Deeds; Alfred S. Frost and Adelbert D. Harris, Circuit Court Commissioners; Edward Burdick and Zechariah Fletcher, Coroners; F. Hodgman, County Surveyor.

The representatives in the Legislature were Peyton Ranney, Senator, (recently deceased), J. J. Lusk and J. W. Kirby, representatives.

FRED HOTOP.

Fred Hotop, as everybody calls him, in token of his genial nature and ever cordial way with

everybody, was born in Holstein, Germany, October 20th, 1837, and "was raised," (as we say in this country, referring to young men and their early lives,) on his father's farm. But Fred. had ideas of his own and one of the brightest and most persistent of these was to go to America and seek his fortune, in this land of great possibilities for energetic and self-reliant men.

He, therefore, at the age of twenty years left his fatherland, in 1857, landed in New York in June, and pushed on to Wisconsin, and for two years worked there on a farm. In 1859 he came to Kalamazoo and soon found work on a farm in Portage township, where he worked about a year, then came to this place and worked in the Burdick House three years. He then became one of the founders of Henry Furst's boarding and feed stables. In 1869 he had saved enough money to make an investment and began a career which has brought him fame and fortune, and troops of friends throughout the State. This was the purchase of the hotel known as the American, the property coming into his hands July 3d, of that year.



AMERICAN HOUSE, KALAMAZOO.

It would be a long though not interesting story to tell how he built up this splendid hostelry, which is so very successful and popular, but want of space will not permit it to be told here. By strict and intelligent attention to business, by pluck, energy, tact, aided by the most efficient co-operation of his wife, success perched upon his standard and beckoned him on from one triumph to another. His hopes, and more than he hoped for, have been realized. His hotel is one of the finest in Western Michigan, most thoroughly equipped and fitted for its purpose, with all the improvements of a first-class public house and travelers' home. From time to time he has added to its accommodations. It has now seventy-three rooms, admirably appointed, a passenger elevator, steam heating, steam laundry, a large and elegant dining-room, and all that makes a hotel delightful.

Mr. Hotop has twice been elected as a member of the City Council from his ward, is a member of Peninsular Commandery K. T., of the Arbeiter Bund, and made a good run last spring for Mayor of the City.

BIOGRAPHIES.

FRANCIS B. STOCKBRIDGE.

Francis B. Stockbridge was born in the town of Bath, Maine, April 9th, 1826. After finishing his education in that place, he obtained a position as clerk in a wholesale house in Boston, and continued as such from 1843 to 1847, when he went to Chicago, and embarked in the lumber business. He soon purchased and began operating extensive mills at Saugatuck and Allegan, in this State, and in 1850 made Allegan his home, where he resided until 1874, taking not only a deep interest, in his extensive business affairs during his residence in Allegan county, but in the material growth and prosperity of the county and state, as well as in the political interests of the state. He was an active Republican, and in 1869 represented the second Allegan district in the State Legislature. In 1871, he was asked by his constituents to "come up higher," and for the next two years represented his county in the State Senate.

In 1874 he removed to Kalamazoo, and became interested in large lumber operations at Menominee and St. Ignace, where he owns large areas of valuable lands.

In 1876, Colonel Stockbridge, was appointed United States Minister to the Hague by President Grant, but on account of his wife's health he was obliged to decline the high office, giving his attention to his varied business interests here and elsewhere. He is very popular at home and throughout the state. His home here is one of the finest in Western Michigan. Few men, if any, have contributed more to Kalamazoo by liberality and enterprise than he. He is largely interested in property in Northern Michigan, and has been very prosperous in his business operations. He is a gentleman of most genial nature, wide information, public spirited, and liberal in his charities, and he is largely interested in manufacturing here and elsewhere.

He has taken, by reason of his large experience in state and public affairs, a high and leading position in the Senate, and is one of the most devoted and efficient members of the national council, and is greatly esteemed by his fellow citizens. Colonel Stockbridge has one of the largest and finest collections of paintings and works of art in Michigan.

JULIUS C. BURROWS.

Julius C. Burrows was born at North East, Erie county, Pa., January 9th, 1837; received a common school and academic education; came to Kalamazoo and studied law here many years; entered the army and became captain of a company in the 17th Michigan, serving from 1862 to 1864; was Prosecuting Attorney of this county 1865-67; was appointed Supervisor of internal revenue for the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, but declined the office; was elected a representative to the 43rd, 46th, and 47th Congresses; was appointed Solicitor of the U. S. treasury department by President Arthur in 1884, but

declined the office; was elected a Delegate-at-large from Michigan to the National Republic Convention in Chicago in 1884; was elected to the 49th and 50th Congresses, and was re-elected to the 51st as a republican, receiving 21,649 votes against 11,464 votes for Charles S. May, democrat, and 221 votes for Hampden Kelsey, labor candidate; 1,587 votes for George F. Comings, prohibitionist; 283 votes imperfect and scattering.

Mr. Burrows at once took a prominent position among the Republican members of the house, and as a public speaker in the political campaigns has been in great demand, being one of the best campaign speakers in the union. At the opening of the present Congress he received the support of the entire Michigan delegation for the speaker of the National house of representatives. In the present Congress,

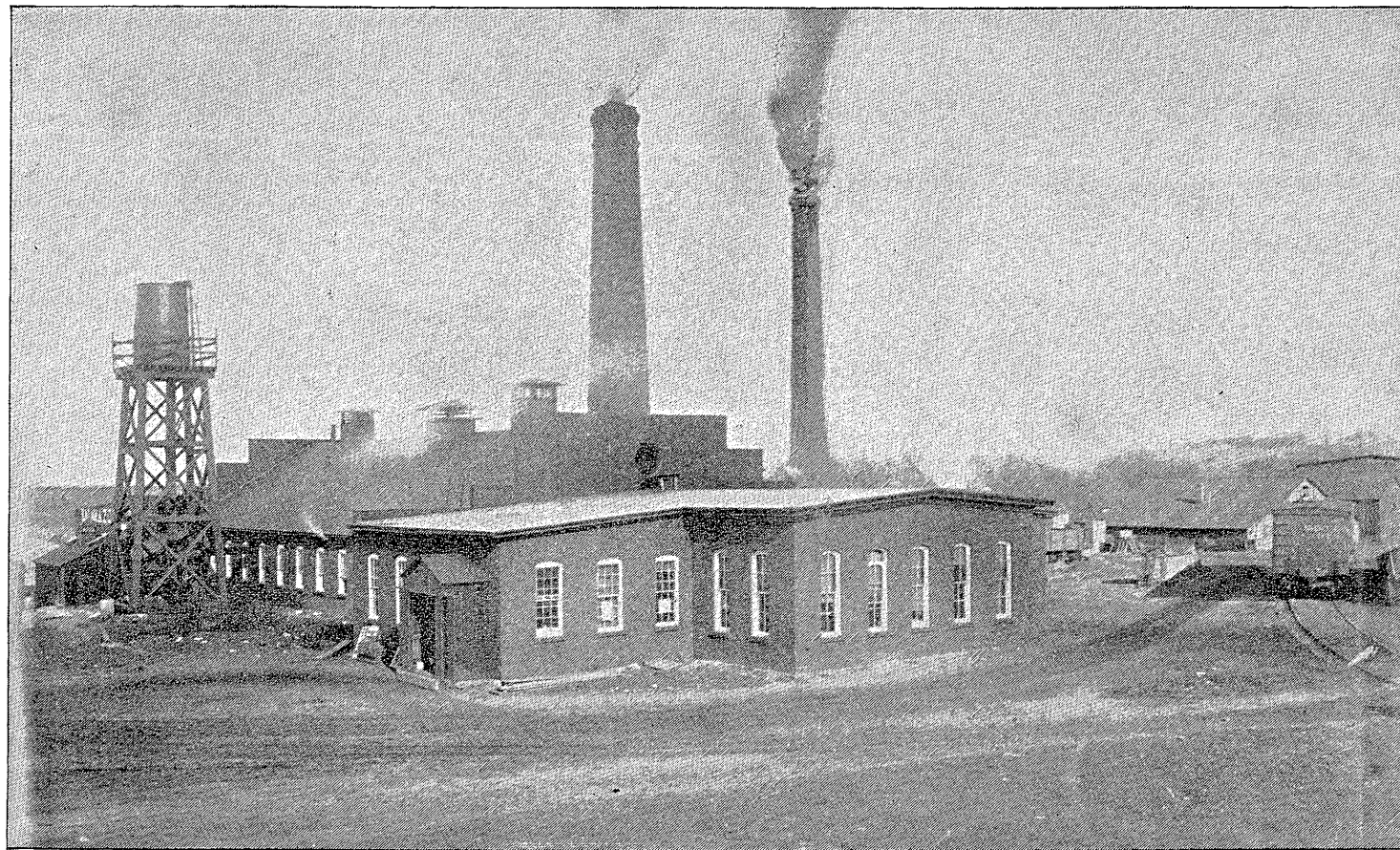
Mr. Burrows has by his abilities and experience taken a position above that of any member of the Michigan delegation; has been called to the chair often, and finally appointed speaker *pro tem*. His speeches this season have been universally admired. He holds a leading place in the foremost committees. He has achieved a most honorable position, and is among the leaders of the house. As an advocate in the courts he was among the most able and effective.

ELIJAH O. HUMPHREY.

The parents of Mr. Humphrey were of New England stock, natives of Litchfield, Conn. They emigrated to Caledonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1811, and settled on a farm, where Elijah was born, August 1st, 1821. His education was obtained in a district school, and two winters in Wheatland academy. He has been a farmer nearly all his life, among the very best and most successful. In 1846, he married Miss Janet Cameron, of Caledonia.

She died here, universally esteemed. In the spring of 1846, he moved to this county, and in June purchased a large farm in Richland, where he lived till the fall of 1862, when he moved to his present residence in this township.

Since he came to Michigan he has held numerous important positions; was Supervisor of Richland two years; was a member of the State Senate in 1863-64; treasurer of the State Agricultural society for eight years, from 1865 to 1873; was member of the Executive Committee two years, and its President four successive years, from 1875 to 1879; was elected again in 1884, and held this position one year; was trustee of the State Asylum for the Insane six years, from 1881 to 1887, also trustee and treasurer of the Michigan Female Seminary twelve years; was director of the First National Bank twenty years, and its president one year; has been director of Citizens Insurance Company since its organization, and its president one year, also director of the Kalamazoo County Farmers' Insurance Company, for several years, and its president for one or two years; was also president of the Kalamazoo County Agricultural



PAPER MILL, KALAMAZOO.

Society two years. He gave his influence, with liberal contributions in money, in the aid of the Government in the War of the Rebellion, besides sending a substitute to the army at a cost of six hundred dollars. For the past few years he has been troubled with defective hearing, which is a drawback to his continued usefulness. Mr. Humphrey is regarded as one of the best of men in all of the relations of life. The many positions of importance he has held have come to him without his asking, and in all of them he has proved a most able and faithful servant.

Mr. Humphrey is regarded as one of the county's best and most successful farmers, a thorough going business man, and a citizen who has the esteem of all.

ROBERT BURNS.

Robert Burns was born at Geneva, N. Y., June 25, 1832, and there passed his school days. In 1847 he entered Geneva College, from which he graduated in 1851. He immediately went to work in the engineering department on the New York State canals, near Syracuse, where he remained until December, 1852. From there he went to St. Catherines, Canada, and for the greater part of the time until May, 1854, had the superintendence of the construction of about 25 miles of the Great Western Railroad, between that point and Hamilton, as assistant engineer. Thence he returned to New York, and for two years was at Albany, in charge of the canal enlargement in Albany and Saratoga Counties. In 1856 he came to Michigan, and until the fall of 1857 was engaged as engineer in locating and overseeing the construction of the Port Huron and Milwaukee Railroad in Shiawassee, Genesee and Lapeer Counties.

The "crash of '57" coming on he went to Detroit, where he turned his attention to the law, and in the spring of 1859 was admitted to the bar. While in Van Buren county in 1862 he entered the service as First Lieutenant in Company "C," Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and remained with the regiment three years, or until July, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of service as Brevet Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers having participated with the regiment in nearly all its numerous skirmishes and battles in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

After the war he came to Kalamazoo, where he, with his brother, formed the firm of R. & J. D. Burns. For the last ten years he has been one of the trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the insane.

To the above brief sketch of a useful and eventful life, it may be added that Colonel Burns is one of our most esteemed and respected citizens, prominent in all enterprises to enhance the prosperity of Kalamazoo.

E. LAKEN BROWN.

E. Laken Brown was born in Plymouth, Windsor county, Vt., April 16th, 1809, a descendant of John Brown, who came to Massachusetts in 1655. Until the age of manhood, he was employed on his

father's farm, his education limited to the district school, and three months in the year, in winter, supplemented by a few week at Chester Academy, and was afterwards a teacher in district schools several winters. He gained a fair proficiency by study, without assistance, of the Latin language, which has been much pleasure to him to the present day.

At the age of 21 he came to Ann Arbor, returned to the east in 1831, and in the fall of that year arrived at Schoolcraft, having traveled in a car drawn by horses from Albany to Schenectady, on the first day that the road was opened, about the 12th of October, 1831, the first train being preceded by a steam car; the difference in the arrival of the two trains was but a few minutes; then by cars to Buffalo, from Buffalo to Detroit by steamboat, then to Ann Arbor by stage, where ended all public conveyances. From Ann Arbor to Schoolcraft he came, with a private conveyance, with his uncle, Daniel Brown, walking and riding alternately.

At Schoolcraft there was but one house, a log cabin, occupied both as a store and a dwelling. The

store, as also one at Bronson, now Kalamazoo, was owned by the firm Smith, Houston & Co. A few weeks after his arrival, Mr. Brown bought the interest of one of the partners, and continued in the business, in the firms of Smith, Houston & Co., J. & J. A. Smith & Co., and Brown & Scott, for 16 years. At the end of that time he purchased a farm adjoining the village where he has ever since resided, occupied only with the business of farming, and the cultivating and indulgence of a literary taste; and he is quite extensively known for his productions, both in prose and verse. He has filled many places of trust in the township, county and state. Has been Representative and State Senator, and Member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan. He was active in procuring the incorporation of the Schoolcraft and Three Rivers R. R. Co., and the building of the road, of which he was president for several years. Mr. Brown has been twice married. His first wife, married in 1837 was Miss Amelia W. Scott, of Peterboro, N. H., who died in 1848, leaving one daughter. He was again married, in 1852, to Miss Mary A. Miles, of Hinesburg, Vt., by whom he



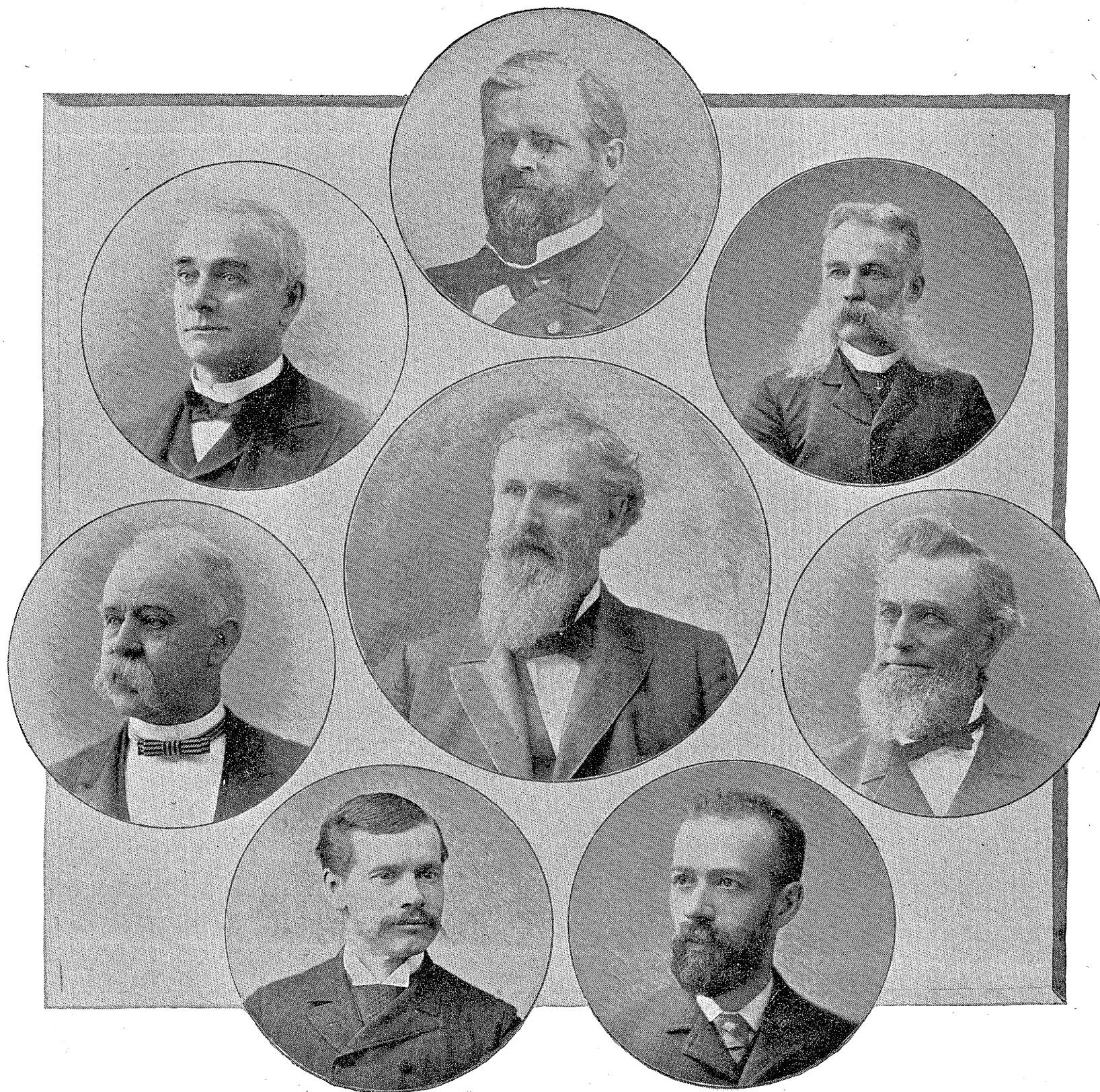
WATERBURY BLOCK, KALAMAZOO.

has two sons, the eldest, Edward M., being now, December, 1889, a Professor in Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y. The youngest, Addison M., now has charge of the farm at Schoolcraft. Senator Brown has a wide reputation as a writer and speaker, and is regarded as one of our most cultured literary men and poets, and foremost among the early pioneers of this county.

His mental faculties are still unimpaired, but physically he is unable to take part in public affairs which have so long engaged his attention and active participation,

ELIJAH SMITH.

Elijah Smith, of Pavilion, was born in Clarendon, Rutland Co., Vt., of Puritan stock on his father's side. His mother was a Massachusetts woman, the daughter of David Macoy, who was impressed and



DAVID B. MERRILL.	HON. JULIUS C. BURROWS, Congressman.	COL. ROBERT BURNS.
HON. EDWIN W. DEYOE.	COL. FRANCIS B. STOCKBRIDGE, U. S. Senator.	HON. ELIJAH O. HUMPHREY.
DALLAS BOUDEMAN.	EDWIN J. PHELPS.	

came to America with Commodore Maxwell, with the British fleet, permission being given him to bring his wife. The fleet, sailing into Boston Harbor, was attacked, and the Commodore's head shot off and the fleet captured by the Americans. Macoy was exchanged and deserted to the Americans, and did valiant service on a privateer. After the war Mr. and Mrs. Macoy settled in Rutland County, where Elijah Smith married Rebecca Macoy, in 1797. They settled in Rutland County, Vt., where they lived till 1826, when they moved to Lavonia, N. Y., and on May, 1836, moved to Kalamazoo, and soon after settled in the Township of Pavilion, moving into a log house vacated by Chester Johnson, thus becoming the second actual settler in that town. Very soon after he obtained from the Government a large tract of land near by. The family consisted of Mrs. and Mrs. Smith, two daughters, Sally and Olive, and two sons, Ashael and Elijah S. Sally died in 1852, and Ashael in 1875.

Mr. Smith has been married four times. His last wife, now living, was Abigail Frain, who bore him four sons and two daughters, the latter dying of diphtheria, October 19 and 20, 1878.

Mr. Smith has been a leading citizen of his town, and has held the office of Supervisor for several years; has been Justice of the Peace three terms, and was Deputy Sheriff under Caled Sweetland and Alfred Thomas, and is a first-class farmer.

He has been especially noted for breeding short horn stock, introducing the very best representatives of that excellent class of cattle. Few men in this county have been better known or more highly respected than Elijah L. Smith. Of late years he has suffered much from poor health, and in 1879 sold out his fine herd of cattle, or most of it, but still retains his large and splendid farm.

EDWIN W. DeYOE

Edwin W. DeYoe was born at Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y., February 2d., 1835. Was educated in the district schools and the Waterloo Academy. In 1848 he struck out to earn his own living, and became a salesman in a wholesale and retail confectionery establishment. In 1850 he re-entered the Academy, where he pursued his preparatory course for Hobert College, and two years later entered the Geneva Grammar School.

In the spring of 1853 he followed the star of empire as far west as Kalamazoo, arriving June 1st, and on the same day entered the United States service, as Deputy Post-master under his brother, Wm. H. DeYoe, who was Post-master, continuing in that position under Mr. DeYoe's successor, N. A. Balch, retiring from the office, April, 1861. Mr. E. W. DeYoe then established himself in the Real Estate and Insurance, General Claims and Collection business, which he still continues, having built up a large business, and rendering his name most honorably known throughout the country. Mr. DeYoe has been called by the people to many offices. In 1861 and 1868, he was township clerk; in 1870, village clerk; in 1878, trustee and chairman of committee on claims; in 1879, chairman on finance; in 1883, was president of the village; in 1885, mayor of the city; this was in a town republican in politics, and he was a favorite nominee of his party, (the democratic party), and though often beaten, defeat never hurt his feelings or diminished his popularity. He was beaten for the Legislature, both for representative and senator, and made a close run each time. "Ed.", as everybody calls him, is devoted to his business,

which is prosperous, notwithstanding the frequent demands upon him in a social way. He has joined all the secret orders except the Ku-Klux and Sons of Malta.

Mr. DeYoe was married in Sandusky City, Ohio, to a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Freeman, former pastor of St. Luke's church, on January 10th, 1862. Mr. DeYoe was for nearly 20 years a member of the vestry and warden of St. John's Episcopal church, and is one of our most wide awake citizens.

FRANK PETER MUHLENBERG.

Frank Peter Muhlenberg, son of the late Peter Muhlenberg of the U. S. army, and grandson of General Muhlenberg, of the Revolutionary war, was born in Reading Pa., June 22d, 1840; educated in the common school, and entered in the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, 1856; subsequently engaged in school teaching in Berks county; afterwards was express messenger on the Lebanon Valley Branch of

the Philadelphia & Reading R. R., till 1861, when he enlisted as private in Company "G.", 1st regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers; was commissioned 1st Lieutenant 13th infantry, U. S. A., commanded by Colonel W. T. Sherman; promoted to Captain in same regiment, January 4th, 1862; brevetted Major for faithful and meritorious services connected with the recruiting service; resigned April 5th, 1866.

In 1867 he removed to Galesburg, this county, and engaged in the mercantile business till 1882, and since that time has been engaged as conveyancer; was a member of the school board 12 years; village clerk five years, village trustee two years, justice of the peace four years, and has held other positions of trust. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati; member of the army of the Tennessee, vice-president of the Association of Survivors of the First Battalion of the 13th U. S. Infantry; member of the Michigan Commandery Loyal region of the U. S.; member of the G. A. R., and past commander of the Orcutt Post, Kalamazoo, and other soldier associations. He has been for many years Galesburg Correspondent for the



STOCKBRIDGE RESIDENCE, KALAMAZOO.

Telegraph, and is an excellent writer and business man. He owns two farms in the town of Climax.

O. H. FELLOWS.

O. H. Fellows, son of Colonel Abiel Fellows, was born in Huntington, Luzerne County, Pa., July 24th, 1820. In Oct. 1829, he came with his parents to Prairie Ronde, this county, who settled on the farm where he now lives.

Besides receiving a good common school education he attended the Old Branch at Kalamazoo two years, and Briston Seminary, Wis., one year. The years '37 and '38 he spent at Iowa. He was married May 17th, 1846 to Sarah C. VanCamp, who was born in Buffalo, N. Y., 1822. Mr. Fellows was in trade three years, and in 1853 went to California. The rest of his life has been engaged in farming.

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He has held almost every office of trust in Prairie Ronde, has always been identified with its schools; was supervisor from 1859 to 1863, and elected to the State Legislature in 1862, re-elected in 1864 and 1866. While there he introduced the bill granting a charter for what is now the Kalamazoo Division of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R., and was chiefly instrumental in securing its passage by the house.

Mr. Fellows has always taken a deep interest in every progressive movement, and is a strong temperance man. In politics he has been an ardent republican since the organization of that party.

WILLIAM WAGNER.

William Wagner, who has long been known as a wide-awake, progressive business man of Kalamazoo, was born in Wurtemberg in 1835. Two years after he left school he carried into effect his cherished idea to go to America. In 1857 he landed on our shores, and came to Ann Arbor where he remained for five years, when he came to Kalamazoo and engaged in the harness trade which he carries on extensively and successfully.

In 1859, he was married to Miss Anna Yawger, of Lansing. They have one son. Mr. Wagner has built up a large trade in the saddlery hardware, leather and harness line; has a handsome residence on one of the bluffs overlooking the city, and is a much respected and enterprising citizen.

DALLAS BOUDEMAN.

Dallas Boudeman was born in Valley township, Montour county, Pa., on January 20th, 1846. He came with his parents to Michigan in 1850, and they located upon a farm in Flowerfield township, St. Joseph county. He remained on the farm until he was nearly 21 years of age. Having a desire for a better education than he was able to obtain in the common school, in the fall of 1866, he entered Hillsdale College, from which institution he graduated in 1870. In August of the last mentioned year he commenced the study of law at Kalamazoo, in the office of Severens & Burrows, and was admitted to practice in November, 1871.

Immediately after his admission to the bar, he was married to Miss Mary J. Oernst, a former college mate, and in 1872, he formed a co-partnership with Judge Severens and remained in partnership with him for six years. Since that time his large and increasing practice has made his life an extremely busy one. In much of the most important litigation of south-eastern Michigan, he has acted as principal counsel, and has argued many cases in the Supreme Court of the State.

Throughout his whole practice he has steadily contested for the honor, purity and dignity of his chosen profession, and has always contended that whoever undertakes its obligations should conscientiously fulfil them. He has always interested himself in the prosperity and the progress of the city of Kalamazoo, and is ever ready by word or deed to make it more prosperous.

He is considerably interested in the manufacturing business as well as in educational work, having been a member of the Board of Education of the city for the past six years.

Mr. Boudeman is a fine speaker and is a favorite and in-demand orator at public and social gatherings in this and other places, readily accepting calls whenever, from the press of his professional

business he can spare the time, which, however, is now very seldom. Possessed of a most pleasant and genial nature and gifts in a social way, he is very popular with all classes. As an attorney he is able, devoted and successful, as an advocate before judge or jury he has few, if any superiors at our bar, straightforward, logical, practical and convincing. His success in the line of his profession is very great, his industry is marvellous, and his devotion to the interest of his clients unsurpassed and rarely equalled. In social affairs, and in the intelligent and effective interests in the promotion of the growth and advancement of the city he stands at the head. His home is one of the most spacious and elegant residences in our city.

JEROME T. COBB.

Jerome T. Cobb, one of the most widely known of the citizens of Kalamazoo county, was born in Gorham, Litchfield county, Conn., December 29th, 1821. With his father and family he came to

Kalamazoo, Oct 7th, 1830, when there were but two unfinished houses on the site of the present city. His father bought the farm Mr. Cobb now owns in Schoolcraft when the land office first opened at Monroe in October, 1830. Jerome lived on that farm until August 1865. Mr. Cobb has been an active citizen in the county, and has filled many positions of prominence, which his practical abilities were so well calculated to make him useful and efficient in any position he might be called to fill. Mr. Cobb's official life is covered with the following outline:

Was elected supervisor of Schoolcraft in 1854 and 1855; superintendent of the county poor in 1858 and served continuously 25 years; elected secretary of the State Grange, in April, 1872, appointed editor and manager of the *Grange Visitor* in March 1875, and held that position 14 years, resigning in 1889; appointed county agent, of the State Board of Corrections and Charities by Governor Croswell in 1878, and in 1879 was appointed deputy inspector of illuminating oils, which office he held four



HON. E. O. HUMPHREY, KALAMAZOO,

years; was, by Governor Luce, appointed one of the five commissioners to represent Michigan at the Centennial Celebration of the first settlement of the North West Territory, under the ordinance of 1787, held at Marietta, Ohio, in July 1888; and also the Industrial and Educational Exposition at Columbus, Ohio, in September of the same year. Mr. Cobb still holds the office of secretary of State Grange, and also that of county agent. He is a man of excellent and vigorous health, and takes a lively interest in county, state and national affairs, and is in all respects a most public-spirited and valuable citizen.

THOMAS NESBETT.

Thomas Nesbett, of Schoolcraft, was born in county Leitrim, Ireland, January 1818; emigrated to America in April 1830, and settled in the spring of that year in Prairie Ronde, being one of the

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very early pioneers of Kalamazoo county. He engaged in farming until 1881, when he removed to Schoolcraft and formed a co-partnership with P. D. Miller in the banking business which institution was previously called National Bank, whereof he was one of the principal founders. Mr. Nesbitt has been twice married, first in 1845, to Miss Hannah Wilson, who died in 1879, five children having been born to them, three of whom died in infancy. The two survivors are Thomas Henry and Charles Franklin, prosperous young men, living on their father's homestead. He was married again to Addie Griffin, of Canada, a lady of varied accomplishments, with whom he lives most happily. His residence is a very fine one.

D. B. MERRILL

is the name of our most enterprising and successful merchant miller. In 1857 he came to Kalamazoo and with Geo. W. Fish entered upon the produce, grain buying and the milling business, and in 1862 with W. H. McCourtie. The firm of Merrill & McCourtie continued for many years doing a large business, owning and running several large mills here, and one at Plainwell. The produce of these mills was most favorably known in this country as well as in Europe and their output has been very great. A few years ago Mr. McCourtie retired from the firm, but the business has continued to expand under the firm name of D. B. Merrill & Co., and to-day is a leading one in Michigan. Few men in any place have been more successful than Mr. Merrill, or who have brought into the conduct of a great business more capacity and enterprise than Mr. M. Devoting himself entirely to the management of the business he is engaged in, he has found no time, nor has he had any inclination, to accept office, yet he has in many ways, added to the growth of the village and city, giving employment to many men. He has been a leading member of the Congregational church, and contributed much to the advancement of that society.

Mr. Merrill came to Michigan from Clinton county, N. Y., in 1857. He is not yet quite 60 years of age, but is full of plans for the future and ability to carry them out. The D. B. Merrill milling company is now a stock company.

EDWIN J. PHELPS.

Among the younger business men of Kalamazoo, none occupy a more prominent position than Edwin J. Phelps, president of the Kalamazoo National Bank. He was born in Marshall this state, August 28, 1845. His father, the late Horace Phelps, settled in Marshall at an early day, and engaged in business. In January, 1859, he removed with his family to Kalamazoo. Soon after the breaking out of the war, Mr. Phelps enlisted in the 13th regiment; was made 1st lieutenant, of Co. H., and afterwards was made captain. After his return he took an active part in matters tending to the prosperity and advancement of this town. As a member of the village board of trustees for a number of years, Captain Phelps was an active and valuable counsellor, and it was largely due to his efforts that our excellent system of water works as well as other important improvements for the advancement of the village were inaugurated and carried out. He died in August, 1883, in the midst of many plans for the good of Kalamazoo, deeply regretted by a host of friends.

Edwin J. Phelps soon after coming to Kalamazoo, that is, in July, 1859, found employment in the

Michigan National Bank, of which his uncle, the late Wm. A. Wood, was president, and has filled every position in that institution from office boy to cashier, and acquired a first-class business education under peculiarly favorable conditions, among which was his own devotion to the position and its duties. At Marshall he obtained an excellent education in the union school and Mrs. Tenney's school. In the bank he made rapid progress and speedily became a most trusted and efficient member of its working force.

In 1883, with M. J. Bigelow, he established the banking office of Phelps & Bigelow occupying an office in the Burdick House block, and also succeeded his father in the prosperous Windmill business of Phelps & Bigelow, of which he is still a member. In July, 1884, the Kalamazoo National Banking Company was formed with himself as president, and M. J. Bigelow, Nehemiah Chase and other leading capitalists, stockholders. This is one of our leading banking institutions, and is one of the soundest, best conducted and most prosperous banking houses in the state. He is also president of the Safety Deposit Co.

and connected with other enterprises.

Mr. Phelps was united in marriage to Miss Libbie Phelps, of this place, December 4, 1867. His family consists of his wife, one daughter and son, and his home on the east side, on the Phelps addition, is one of the finest in the city.

From his childhood he has been a member of the M. E. church, and always taking a very prominent part in the progress of that society contributing in many ways to its prosperity, filling various offices with zeal, devotion and efficiency. His success in all his undertakings has been remarkable, and the result of his well-matured and intelligent work.

ASHLEY CLAPP.

This well known teacher and for many years secretary of the board of county school examiners, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Sept., 1844. In 1869 he came to this county and settled in Oshtemo, and became a teacher in the schools of that town. He was elected township treasurer, and was prominent in the affairs of the county. Subsequently, in 1882, he

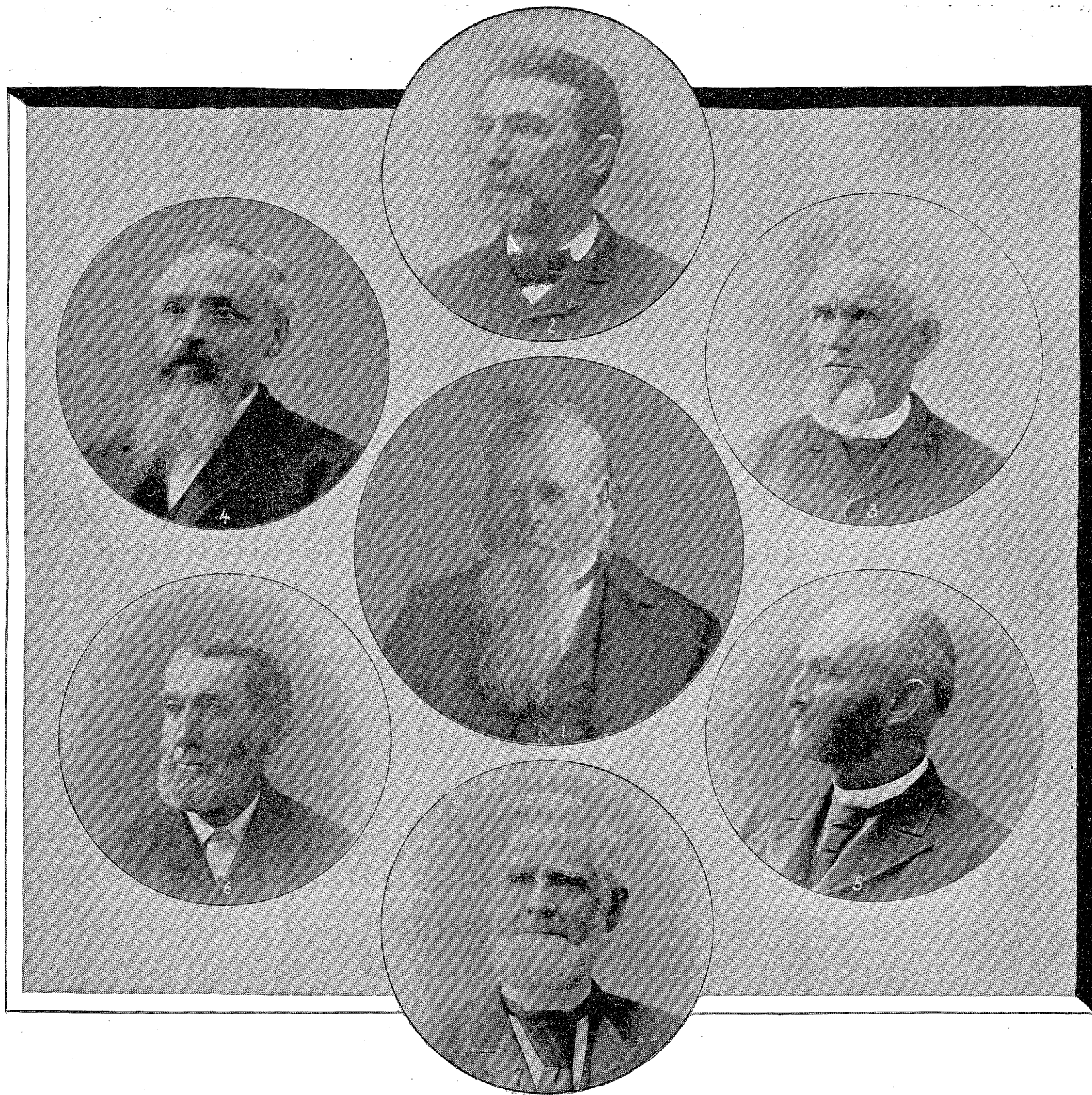
was appointed principal of the Vicksburg schools and served about six years in that capacity to the great acceptance of all.

As a member of the county board of school examiners, he has done a good and grand work in the advancement of schools and in educational matters, taking the leading part in the examinations of thousands of teachers, which has made his name a household word. From the date of his being first chosen to this responsible position, 1881, he has been re-appointed, and every year has seen his services more and more valuable in this department which is so important and useful. He is a genial gentleman, devoted, able, conscientious in his work; popular with all with whom he has official or other duties. No man in the county is better fitted for the office he holds than Ashley Clapp. His present residence is in this city. Mr. Clapp served in the war of the rebellion, and was in the battles before Richmond and Peterbury.



WILLIAM WAGNER, ESQ., KALAMAZOO.

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1. E. LAKIN BROWN, Schoolcraft.
2. MAJOR FRANK P. MUHLENBERG, Galesburg.
3. HON. O. H. FELLOWS, Prairie Ronde.
4. WILLIAM WAGNER, Esq., Kalamazoo.
5. ASHLEY CLAPP, Kalamazoo, Secretary County Board of Education.
6. E. L. SMITH, Esq., Pavilion.
7. JEROME T. COBB, Schoolcraft.

KALAMAZOO.

The city of Kalamazoo is beautifully situated on the margins of the Kalamazoo river, which coming down from the east, at this place bends to the north, flowing by the side of hills, somewhat back from the shores. The city is on a nearly level bur-oak plain, which gently slopes from foot hills on either side affording good surface drainage. It is regarded as the handsomest city in the country and is admirably built up with elegant residences, stores, business houses, public buildings, and is supplied with all that goes to make up a delightful residence and business town.

It is embowered with shade and ornamented with beautiful parks, lawns and gardens. Every year adds to its loveliness, the people vieing with each other in the work of enhancing its beauty and attractions. It is a place of wealth and culture, and is a favorite centre for holding state conventions and meetings of all kinds, being favorably situated for such purposes, the accommodations for great crowds being ample and most acceptable in every particular.

It has the finest driving parks in the west; a mile track and buildings to match. Several fine and thriving suburban additions to the city, and is one of the most beautiful towns in the land. There are six streams of pure water running through the city from the higher land, meeting in the river.

While this city is famous throughout the Union for its beauty and her institutions, it has become still more so of late years by reason of the immense quantity and rare excellence of her celery crop, and has given her the name of "Celery City," instead as of old that of "Bur Oak City."

A few years ago it was discovered that the meadow land in and about the city was superior to all others for celery raising. Kalamazoo's enterprise took advantage of this, and has built up an enormous trade throughout the Union in this esculent. There are now about 3,000 acres devoted to celery plantations. Employment is given to an army of men, women and children, and during the season the express companies have all they can do to transfer it to various markets. Everywhere throughout the land Kalamazoo celery is known, and found and rules the market. The value of the annual product here is about \$750,000.

Kalamazoo is the largest celery-growing point in the world. This industry has reclaimed a vast quantity of ground that was regarded valuable only for pasturage. Each year sees the wide area devoted to this esculent increased.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The water works of Kalamazoo, are not only self-sustaining, that is, to pay current expenses, but turn over a good sum to the city in excess. Though water rates are extremely low, the receipts last year were nearly \$15,000.

The city has a lower rate of taxation in proportion to the work accomplished than any other in the state. This is largely owing to its natural situation. The average rate is but a fraction above one per cent. on the assessed valuation of property, for city expenses.

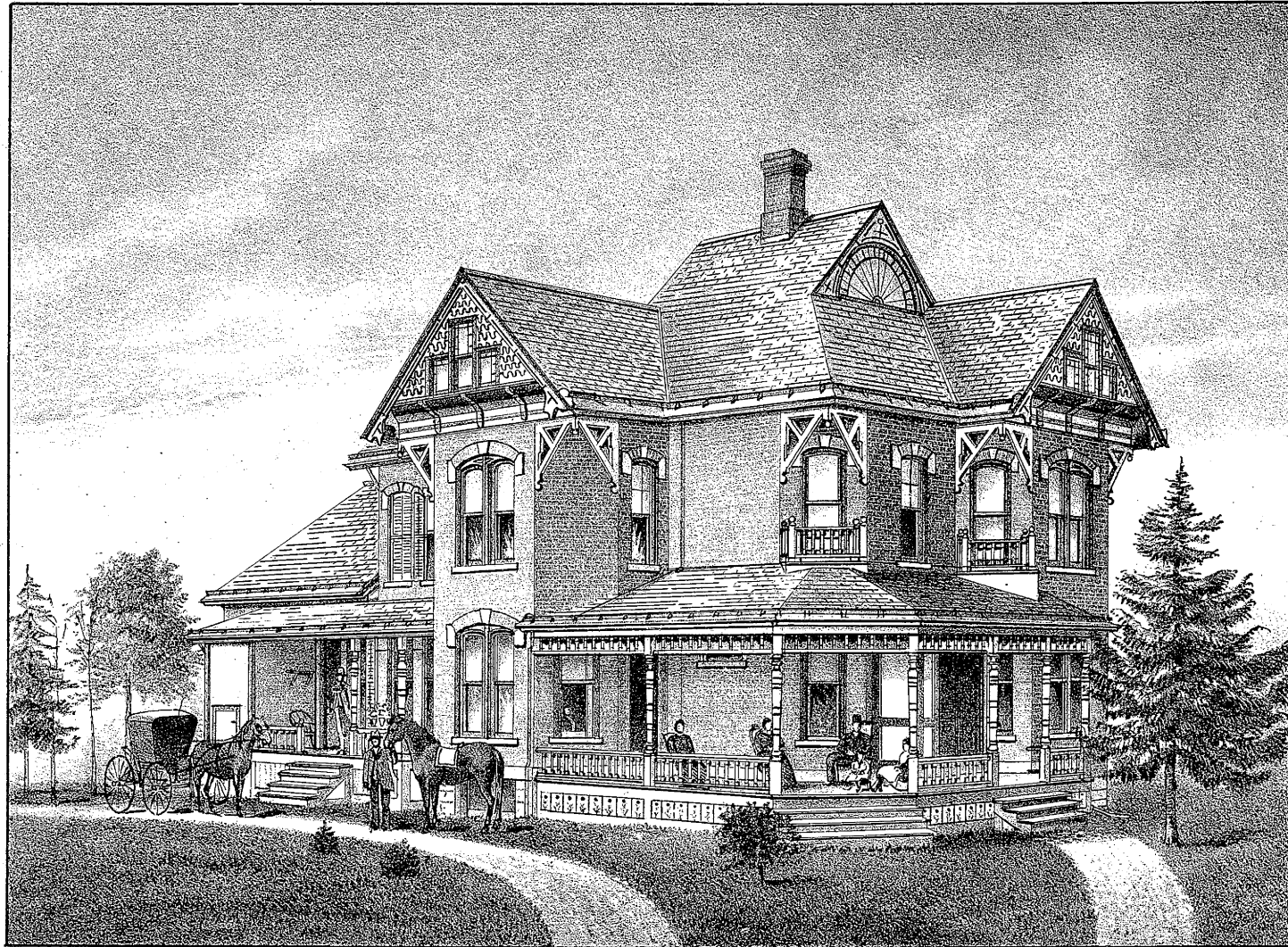
According to the careful report of health officer Hochstein, for the year ending 1889, the death rate for that year was less than 12 in 1,000.

The extent to which city improvements have been carried on in the past, leaves but little to be provided for. Water, sewerage, paved streets, public building, street railways, electric and gas lights, school buildings, etc., leaves the city in good shape as to demands upon taxpayers in the future, if wise councils prevail.

There are nearly 100 factories in Kalamazoo and all are doing well. The output of the carriage, cart-making and wheel establishments, is enormous. We have one washboard factory whose output on one washboard alone—the "Northern Queen"—in four years ending March 1890, amounted to 1,156,000. The spring tooth harrow companies, and the plow companies have filled the land with the work of their shops.

The railroad facilities are first-class. The passenger depot of the Michigan Central is new and one of the finest in the state.

The town is the centre of a large and progressive farming community and has the trade of a large portion of south-western Michigan. There are several elevators and grain warehouses. There are wholesale and jobbing houses in various departments of trade. A first-rate commercial college affords advantages to acquire a first-class business education.



ANDREW SNYDER, ESQ., COOPER.

Statuary Provisions, Michigan

THAT AFFECT THE COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

Justices of the Peace have exclusive jurisdiction of all civil actions wherein the debt or damages claimed do not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts in all civil actions upon contract expressed or implied, wherein the debt of damages claimed do not exceed three hundred dollars.

Justices of the Peace have no jurisdiction in real actions, actions for a disturbance of a right of way or other easement, actions

for libel, slander (civil) or malicious prosecution, actions against administrators and executors as such, or in actions in which the title to real estate shall come in question.

The Circuit Courts have jurisdiction in all civil actions wherein the debt or damages claimed exceed the sum of one hundred dollars.

NOTE.—The Circuit Courts are courts of record. Justices' Courts are not courts of record.

In Justices' Courts an attachment will issue in cases in which Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction :
1st. When the defendant has assigned, disposed of or concealed, or is about to assign, dispose of or conceal any of his property with intent to defraud his creditors. 2d. When the defendant is about to remove any of his property from the county, in which the application is made or from the county where the defendant resides with a like intent, or that he has removed or is about to remove himself or his property from the county and refuses or neglects to pay or to secure the

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payment of the debt. 3rd. That he fraudulently contracted the debt or incurred the obligation respecting which the suit is brought. 4th. That the defendant has absconded to the injury of his creditors, or does not reside in this state, and has not resided therein for one month immediately preceding the time of making the application for the writ of attachment. 5th. That the defendant is in a foreign corporation.

In the Circuit Courts an attachment will issue in cases in which the Circuit Courts have jurisdiction: 1st. When the defendant has absconded or is about to abscond from the state, or is concealed therein to the injury of his creditors. 2d. When the defendant has assigned, disposed of or concealed, or is about to assign, dispose of or conceal any of his property with the intent to defraud his creditors. 3d. When defendant has removed or is about to remove any of his property out of the state, with intent to defraud his creditors. 4th. When he fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation respecting which the suit is brought. 5th. When defendant is not a resident of this state, and has not resided therein for three months immediately preceding the time of the application for the writ of

4. All actions of assumpsit, or upon the case, founded upon any contract or liability, express or implied.

5. All actions for waste.

6. All actions for replevin and trover, and all other actions for taking, detaining, or injuring goods and chattels.

7. All other actions on the case, except actions for slanderous words or for libels.

All actions for trespass upon land, or for assault and battery, or for false imprisonment, and all actions for slanderous words and for libels, must be commenced within two years after the cause of action shall accrue and not afterwards.

All actions against sheriffs, for the misconduct or neglect of their deputies, must be commenced within three years after the cause of action shall accrue, and not afterwards.

None of these provisions apply to any action brought upon any bills, notes or other evidences of debt issued by any bank.

In all actions of debt or assumpsit, brought to recover the balance due upon a mutual and open account current, the cause of action shall be deemed to have accrued at the time of the last item proved in such account.

All personal action on any contract not limited by the foregoing provisions, or by any law of this State, must be brought within ten years after the accruing of the cause of action, and not afterwards.

Every action upon a judgment or decree rendered in a court of record of the United States, or of this or any other state of the United States, must be brought within ten years after the entry of the judgment or decree, and not afterwards.

Claims against the estates of deceased persons must be presented within such time as the judge of probate shall direct; but if the judge of probate makes no direction and no commissioners on claims are appointed, the claim is not barred.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS RELATING TO REAL PROPERTY.

Actions for the recovery of any lands, or the possession thereof, must be brought within the time hereafter mentioned after

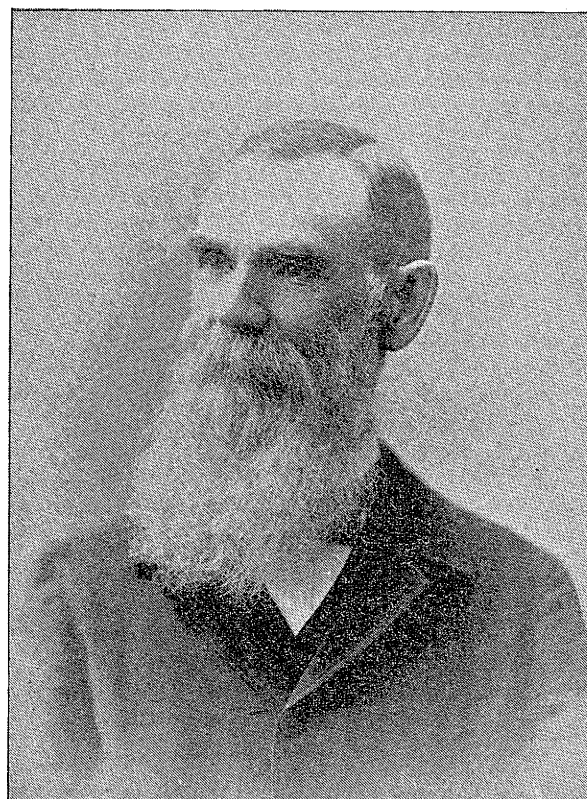
the right to bring such action shall have first accrued to the plaintiff, or to some person through whom he claims.

1. Within five years where the defendant claims title to the land in question by or through some deed made upon a sale thereof by any executor, administrator or guardian, or by a sheriff or other proper ministerial officer, under the order, judgment, decree or process of a court or legal tribunal of competent jurisdiction within this State.

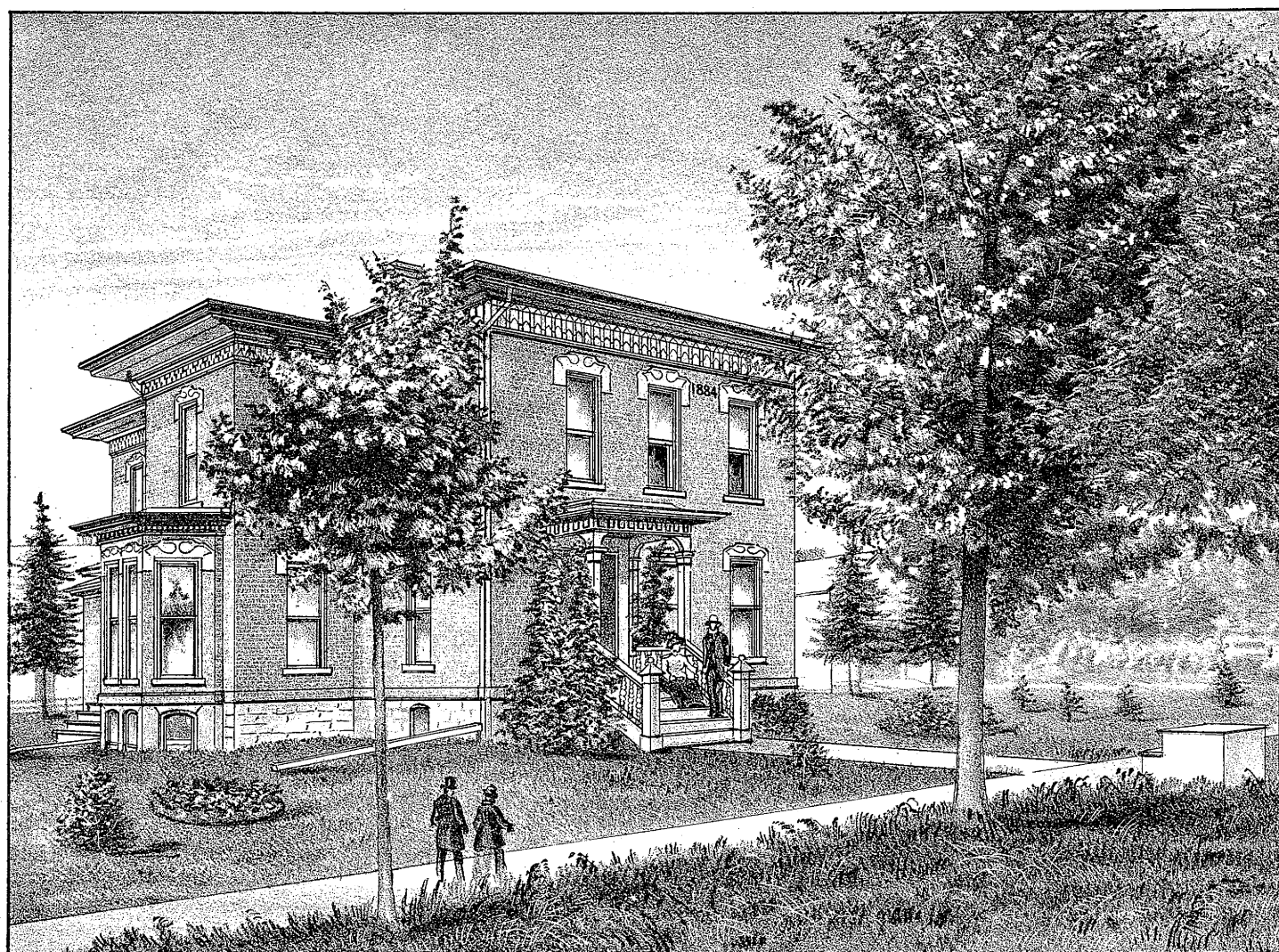
2. Within ten years, where the defendant claims title under a deed made by some officer of this State, or of the United States, authorized to make deeds upon the sale of lands for taxes assessed and levied within this State.

3. Within fifteen years in all other cases.

4. No suit or proceeding shall be commenced to foreclose a mortgage on real estate, either at law or in equity, unless commenced within fifteen years from and after the time such mortgage shall become due and payable, or within fifteen years after the last payment was made on said mortgage.



THOMAS NESBETT, ESQ., SCHOOLCRAFT.



NESBETT'S RESIDENCE.

attachment. 6th. When the defendant is a foreign corporation. 7th. In action of tort, when the defendant is a non-resident, and the cause of action has arisen in this state. (How. Stat., Sec. 8025.)

LIMITATIONS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

[Section 8713 Howell Statutes.]

The following actions must be commenced within six years after the cause of action shall accrue:

1. All actions of debt founded upon any contract or liability not under seal, except such as are brought upon the judgment or decree of some court of record of the United States, or of this, or some other of the United States.

2. All actions upon judgments rendered in any court, or other than those above excepted.

3. All actions for arrears of rent.

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THE MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Among the most beneficent, as well as best appointed and conducted institutions of the State of Michigan, is the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, located at this place. Its fame has reached all parts of the Union, and from its beginning to the present time it has held its well-deserved reputation as among the very best institutions of its kind in the land, keeping fully abreast of the times, and in all the improvements in medical and sanitary science, in the skillful, loving and devoted care of patients intrusted to its care and treatment, and has been remarkably successful in ministering to "minds diseased."

The Michigan Asylum for the Insane was established here in 1848, in connection with the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, located at Flint. In a special message to the Legislature, February, 1848, Governor Ransom recommended that "provision should be made for the establishment of a hospital for the insane, and an asylum for the deaf and dumb, at the earliest period consistent with the existing obligations of the state."

This was followed by an enactment establishing the institutions, providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Trustees empowered to select suitable sites and erect buildings, and appropriating eight sections of salt spring lands for that purpose. As these lands could not be sold and money raised for the erection of buildings, or even a site, and no other appropriation being made, it was deemed best not to appoint the trustees, and nothing was done until 1850.

The next session of the legislature Messrs. Hascall, Stuart, Cook, Taylor and Farnsworth were appointed trustees and made their first report; but nothing further was done towards the erection of the buildings except locating the Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo, and the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Flint. In 1853-4 the first appropriation of \$23,000 was made from the general fund, of which \$10,000 in 1853, and a like sum in 1854, was to be used by the trustees as became necessary in the construction of buildings for the Asylum for the Insane.

In 1855-6 the Legislature appropriated \$67,000 for the Asylum for the Insane. During the biennial period following the brick work of the centre building was put up, painted and glazed, the roof slated, the cupola erected and the front of the building stuccoed. Foundations were also laid and the walls carried up for the south wing two stories and roofed.

In 1857-8 the connections previously existing between the institutions at Kalamazoo and Flint were severed. In 1855 Dr. John P. Gray, of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, N. Y., was elected medical superintendent; but having been elected to the Utica Asylum the following year, he resigned this position, and Dr. E. H. Van Deusen was elected to fill the vacancy. Messrs. Gorham, Woodbury and Montague were elected as the new Board of Trustees for this institution.

On the 11th of February, 1858, the centre building was burned. On the 24th of February, 1859, the institution was organized and opened for the reception of patients. It will be seen that between the founding of organization and the opening of the asylum for the admission of patients, eleven years elapsed, due to the lack of funds, and the necessity was keenly felt.

From the organization and opening of the south wing to the building of the north wing,—seven years,—the accommodation for patients was 350. From the commencement of the north wing until provision was made for the male department, which provided accommodation for 300, five years elapsed.

The number of acres of land belonging to the asylum farm proper is 230. The establishment of Brook farm, north of the City, was in 1885. It contains 256 acres, and is admirably supplied with buildings, pasturage and land for farm purposes, giving healthful labor and recreation to patients,—for a class of patients who need the kind of care and treatment it affords.

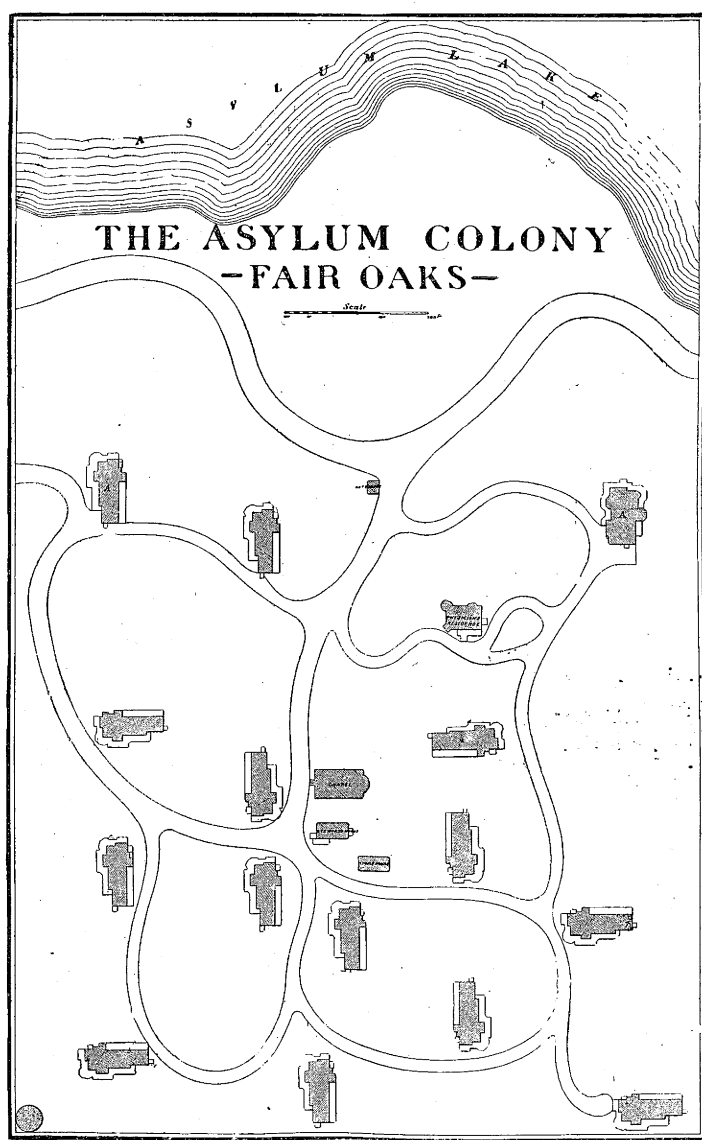
In 1887, the Hinds farm, 350 acres, southwest of the asylum, was purchased, and here the cottage plan is being established and carried out. It is a most beautiful tract. A plan of the cottages and grounds is given on this page.

Dr. Van Deusen resigned March, 1878, and Dr. Geo. C. Palmer was appointed in his place and is still superintendent. At Fair Oaks farm, or colony, the old Hinds homestead has been enlarged and is now occupied by 20 male patients, and is known as the Pitcher cottage. Two other cottages have since been erected, one known as the Van Deusen cottage and the other as the Palmer cottage. The former has a capacity for 38 patients and the latter 75 patients, both to be occupied by female patients. The grove in which these cottages are located has been laid out by Swain, Nelson & Sons, landscape gardeners, of Chicago.

As will be seen by the plans, 13 new colony houses are provided for at Fair Oaks, capacity 35 each, making 400 patients residing there eventually. The present capacity is 125 patients. The colony system, so called, is a departure from the plan of providing for all the insane in one large, crowded institution. The increase of insanity has been so rapid of late years, and the burden to make such provision so great, that it was determined to give the less expensive and more promising plan known as the "colony system" a fair, practical trial. This means a company of patients transplanted from the parent institution to a settlement specially prepared for them, remaining dependent upon the parent institution for its support and management. For this purpose, land is purchased, a house for about \$8,000 erected, with a capacity of 30 patients. The idea of a home and a garden to work in is one of the grand features of the plan; a resident physician has his office in the cottage, which is connected with the asylum proper by means of the telephone. The land is divided into farms, one for stock raising, one for fruit growing, another for dairying, and so on.

By large pleasure grounds, long walks within the inclosure, away from the public view, and isolation of the quieter patients from the more "disturbed" ones, together with exercise at liberty in the open air and an opportunity to employ their love of labor, is already seen to be beneficial; besides, the change from one institution to another is known to stimulate

the mind and awaken new ideas. In short, it is like a pleasure resort in many of its features, and a home specially arranged for the patients, with greater freedom and regular occupation, and resembling the homes to which many have been accustomed when well. Besides, it is much less expensive than the old way. "In most of the large institutions," says Dr. Palmer, in his admirable address published in 1887, in which he gives at length the advantages of the colony system of caring for the insane, "the cost of caring for room patients will range from \$1,000 to \$3,000. In the colony it will not exceed \$300. In other words, an institution that will accommodate 400 patients, built after the style established in Michigan, would cost \$400,000; one built after the colony plan, to accommodate the same number, would cost \$120,000.



"It does not supplant the regular system for treating persons suffering from acute diseases, accompanied by great excitement and uncontrollable impulses. A few convalescent patients are to be permitted to enjoy the privileges there afforded for facilitating their recovery; but, for the most part they will be occupied by chronic cases that have been under treatment for a long period of time in regular asylums, and have acquired the habit of self-control sufficient to enable them to enjoy, in some respects, the freedom of an ordinary citizen. Besides this, sufficient milk and other produce is raised to provide for the needs, in large part, of the patients located there, and most of the house and farm work is done by them. The utmost care is exercised by those having the control of the patients, that the work shall not be too arduous, but, on the contrary, made light and agreeable."

The location of the main asylums—the male and female departments—is one of the finest that could be imagined. It occupies a high, commanding position southwest of the city, a little beyond the corporation limits, and has very extensive and beautiful grounds, walks and drives, all of which are kept in the best possible condition, with large, spacious gardens, an extensive conservatory and all the appointments, the purest of water, and everything that can make a retreat of this character perfect. Superintendent Palmer has no superior in this department of public benevolence and sanitary science, and his medical staff is in perfect accord with him, and most faithful, competent and efficient co-workers.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

The present officers of the institution are:

TRUSTEES.

CHARLES T. MITCHELL, ESQ.,.....Hillsdale.
 COL. ROBERT BURNS,.....Kalamazoo.
 COL. I. R. GROSVENOR,.....Monroe.
 FOSTER PRATT, M. D.,.....Kalamazoo.
 C. J. MONROE, ESQ.,.....South Haven.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

GEO. C. PALMER, M. D.,.....Medical Superintendent.
 THOS. R. SAVAGE, M. D.,.....Assistant Medical Superintendent.
 WM. M. EDWARDS, M. D.,.....
 MILES H. CLARK, M. D.,.....} Assistant Physicians.
 HERMAN OSTRANDER, M. D.,.....
 W. W. HODGE, ESQ.,.....Steward.

ACTING CHAPLAIN.

REV. F. Z. ROSSITER,.....Kalamazoo.

TREASURER.

HON. S. S. COBB,.....Kalamazoo.

STATISTICS.

Total number of patients admitted from date of opening to Nov. 1st, 1889..... 5,094
 Patients discharged from date of opening to July 1st, 1888..... 3,916
 Discharged recovered from the date of opening to July 1st, 1888..... 1,032
 The number under treatment Dec. 1st, 1889..... 929
 Estimated increase in the number received yearly up to the present date.....(about) 30

NOTE.—The statistics concerning recoveries are made out to July 1st, 1888, because the books containing such data have not been written up to a later date.

FULLER APPRAISALS
No. 1 VANDENBERG CENTER
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

